

Education—1928

Common Schools, Condition of

Hampton, S.C.
JAN 18 1928

NEGRO SCHOOLS SHOW GREATER ENROLLMENT

**Trend of Statistics Tends to Prove That the Dark Race Will
Be the Educated People of the Future—Negro
Parents Send Children to School**

From statistics supplied by W. H. Miley, superintendent of education of Hampton county, it would appear that the Negro race will be the educated race in this county in future years. There are more Negro children enrolled in the schools of Hampton county than white children. There is also a greater average attendance among the Negro children than among the white children. The same condition of affairs was characteristic of the year just gone.

The total enrollment of children in the schools of Hampton to date, is 4,880, of which number are 2,425 white children and 2,455 Negro children. The total average attendance

for the month of December was, 4,053, of which there were 2,007 white children and 2,046 Negro children.

The total enrollment for last year was 5,202, of which there were 2,492 white children and 2,710 Negro children.

The total average attendance for last year was 3,880, of which were 1,921 white and 1,959 Negroes.

Superintendent Miley says his enrollment will be slightly increased, as the schools enroll new students almost every month in the year. However, he thinks it unlikely that the enrollment for this year will exceed that of last year.

Gregg Reveals Unknown Facts

Shows Great Handicaps Under Which So. Carolina Teachers Work

Orangeburg, S. C. July 9.—A study of Negro education in South Carolina by H. D. Gregg reveals facts that have been praised and commended by Educational Authorities in and out of the state. This is said to be the first attempt to approach scientifically the problem of Negro education in South Carolina. Mr. Gregg in his study pointed out that the average public school teacher in South Carolina receives the scant salary of \$289.05 a year; and that the average length of the school term in the state is 5 months and 2 weeks. The school rooms are congested to the doors as the average number of pupils per teacher is 59.8 or 60 pupils. Furthermore a teacher in South Carolina must teach at least three grades in the same room since the average number of grades taught by teachers in the state are 3.27 grades. In some instances a teacher teaches six, seven or eight grades. The writer lamented the fact that such bare necessities as adequate blackboards, teacher's desks, pupil desks, drill pads, globes, wall maps and other equipments are not found in fifty percent of the schools. A hopeful sign is seen in the intense

interest manifested by the state agent for Negro schools and his assistant as well as the willingness of South Carolina teachers to "carry on" in spite of difficulties. Mr. Gregg closed his study of some seventy typewritten pages (soon to be published including twenty tables and charts, by saying that far be it from his sphere to even infer what a great state should or should not do. Some suggestions, however, seem to be pertinent.

Among the suggestions made are: 1. Raise the salary of teachers to a living wage. 2. Regulate salary on a basis of training, paying a normal graduate more than a high school or 9th grade graduate. 3. Lengthen the school term. 4. Reduce number of grades for the teacher. 5. Enforce compulsory attendance law. 6. Accredited some of the Negro High School in the state. 7. Appoint a committee composed of white and colored to study problems connected with Negro Education in the state. 8. Reduce number of pupils to the teacher.

Mr. Gregg is a Lincoln, Columbia and Yale graduate and has been in South Carolina but a few years.

NEWS

CHARLESTON, S. C.

JUN 30 1928

Officials Inspect Negro Institution

Orangeburg, June 29.—Special: State department heads of negro education, J. B. Felton, accompanied by his wife and W. A. Schifley, spent all day Tuesday inspecting the work in the class rooms, speaking to more than five hundred teachers at chapel exercises and closing in the afternoon in a conference with Jeanes fund workers. At chapel exercises, J. B. Felton, state head of negro schools, emphasized the importance of the teacher assuming his job to be bigger than he can cabably handle and thus recognize the necessity always or additional improvement. He used as his theme a quotation from a motto he had read on entering another school, "Would I Hire Myself for My Job." He called the teachers' attention to the development that had come during the last eight or nine years in negro school work. That more than 400 Rosenwald schools had been erected in the state; that in every county there was at least one modern school building and in all except three there were two more.

The visitors especially commended Director Howard D. Gregg for the fine start and large enrolment.

They also praised his plan to get all the teachers to work toward college credit. It was brought out that the five hundred teachers attending the summer session, more than three hundred fifty were working for college credit.

Many interesting events will fill the summer calendar. Among the coming events will be the appearance of the Eutopian Orchestra of Charleston, July 3. July 9th, Hortense Nelson will give a recital and will read "Abraham Lincoln." On the 10th the executive members of the state business league will hold their conference and be entertained by the college.

Education-1928.

Common Schools, Condition of

BANNER
NASHVILLE, TENN.

MAR 1 1928

CARROLL COUNTY PLANS SCHOOL WORK

Trezevant, Tenn., March 1.—(Special.)—The Carroll county educational board at a recent meeting took steps to begin work on a number of school buildings which are termed emergency cases. A number of communities have recently made voluntary contributions to aid the county board in pressing improvements. In some cases new buildings are necessary and in others only repairs of the present buildings are needed.

Work will begin immediately on the new Lavinia white school and the Lavinia-Strayhorn consolidated colored school. Other schools to receive immediate attention in the way of new buildings and repairs on the old buildings are: Hilliard, Whitthorne, Oak Hill, Macedonia, Swindell, Beaver Creek, Hart, Wingo, Argo, Biggart, McEmoresville, Coy, Terry, Hickory Flat, Cotton Creek, Cobb's, Lankford, Cannon, West Port and Christmasville.

At the request of County Superintendent E. H. Edwards to the colored people of Lavinia, a donation of \$500 was given to aid in the work on the colored school at that place, and in addition to this donation in money an additional \$100 in labor was pledged on the new building. A budget sufficient to guarantee a modern \$10,000 building has about been completed for the new white school at Lavinia.

\$225,000 White School Bond Issue Carries; \$60,000 For School For Colored Defeated

By a margin of 123 votes the \$225,000 bond issue for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a new white school was granted here yesterday. The vote was: for, 344; against, 221, with the issue being voted in by a majority in each of the four wards.

The \$60,000 bond issue for the purpose of erecting a new colored school failed to pass by the narrow margin of 15 votes, the issue failing to pass in every ward with the exception of the third. The vote was: for, 270; against, 285.

The heaviest vote polled was in the fourth ward, where 563 ballots were cast. The third ward trailed with a total of 292 votes.

Votes cast in each of the four wards, with totals, are as follows: First Ward—For white school, 26; against white school, 18; for colored school, 16; against colored school, 23; total, 83.

Second Ward—For white school, 52; against white school, 39; for colored school, 43; against colored school, 48; total, 182.

Third Ward—For white school, 93; against white school, 52; for colored school, 76; against colored school, 71; total, 292.

Fourth Ward—For white school, 173; against white school, 112; for colored school, 135; against colored school, 143; total, 563.

The total votes cast was 1,120. Voting was unusually light in the majority of wards.

By action of the voters yesterday in granting the bond issue, Jackson will have one of the most modern of schools. The site for the new school is the Allenton property on Allen avenue, chosen by the city commissioners Saturday morning.

The construction work on the new school is expected to start in the near future, as soon as plans and specifications of the building and the details in connection with the bond issue are worked out.

NEGRO TEACHERS COUNTY SELECTED

FULL ROSTER FOR SCHOOLS
MAURY NAMED BY COUNTY
BOARD THIS WEEK

Practically all the teachers for the colored schools of the county were selected at the meeting of the county board of education this week, for the information of the public and the teachers, this list, with the school taught by each, is printed below:

Arrow Mines—Bessie Bowser; Campbell Station—Sadie Pillow; Canaan—Mrs. J. S. Aegle; Center Star—(principal to be selected) and Velma Canada; Chapel Hill—Lou Sessom; Culleoka—Maggie Dew and Marie Webster; Dry Fork—Laura Bond; Flint Valley—Ada Jones; Gant—Mrs. L. C. Johnson; Glendale—Lizzie Peacock; Godwin—Mrs. L. B. McConico; Hampshire—Georgia Bell; Hill's Chapel—Mrs. M. L. Hunter; Hoover and Mason—S. T. Howell and wife; Lott's Chapel—Bertha Amos; Park Station—Mary Webster; Perry Hill—Mrs. M. B. Sherrod; Pleasant Union—Mrs. M. E. Murray; Poplar Creek—Lucille Williams; Rocky Glade—Sadie Snell; Samaritan—Roberta Greenfield; Sandy Hook—Mrs. D. D. Burrows; Santa Fe—Hazel Cantrell; Smith's Chapel—Eliza Angus; Spring Hill—(principal to be selected) and Emma Jane Cheek; Theta—Scottie Brown and Clara Stephens; Webster—Paige Smith; and Westbrook—Carrie Walker.

HERALD

Springfield News

MAY 10 1928

PROGRESS MADE BY SCHOOLS OF CITY FOR YEAR

Gain Shown In Attendance
and Efficiency During
1927-28.

1454 ARE ENROLLED

City School Properties And
Equipment Are Valued
At \$215,000.

The Springfield city schools have enjoyed a year of progress in numbers, physical equipment, better attendance, and in efficient teaching. The total enrollment of the schools to date numbers 1454. Although the high school enrollment is 2 less than last year, there is a net gain for the system of 116. In fact, the increase in enrollment has introduced the housing problem again at the Main Street schools.

The matter of attendance has had special attention this year. Without the aid of a compulsory attendance, the schools have maintained the highest percentage of attendance that has been established, despite the slight epidemic of disease common to children, through the co-operation of patrons and the earnest care and vigilance of the teachers. As a result of this achievement, the schools are approximating their highest efficiency. As a consequence, too, from present indications, there will be a smaller percentage of pupils to fail in their work than in any year of the last four. The slogan has been, "Place a premium on regularly rather than a penalty on delinquency."

The city now owns school properties and equipment valued at \$215,000. There are four brick buildings, one of concrete and stone, and a concrete gymnasium. Except for the Main street school, the campus area is abundant and well selected. The equipment in the new buildings is substantial and adequate.

During the year there has been erected a splendid brick school building for the colored children at a cost of \$28,000. Through a city-county arrangement, and the assistance of Mr. O. H. Bernard, State Rural School Agent, help on the building, equipment, and a special teacher's salary was secured from the John F. Slater, General Education and Rosenwald funds.

There has been inaugurated in the senior high school a well-organized, splendidly equipped, and excellently administered commercial department. This department has made remarkable progress under the able direction of Miss Eva McDuffie. Approximately 100 pupils have had instruction in either stenography, bookkeeping, or short hand. Several of the students have won medals for their proficiency in typing. This work is thoroughly practical, always serviceable, and is distinctly vocational in character.

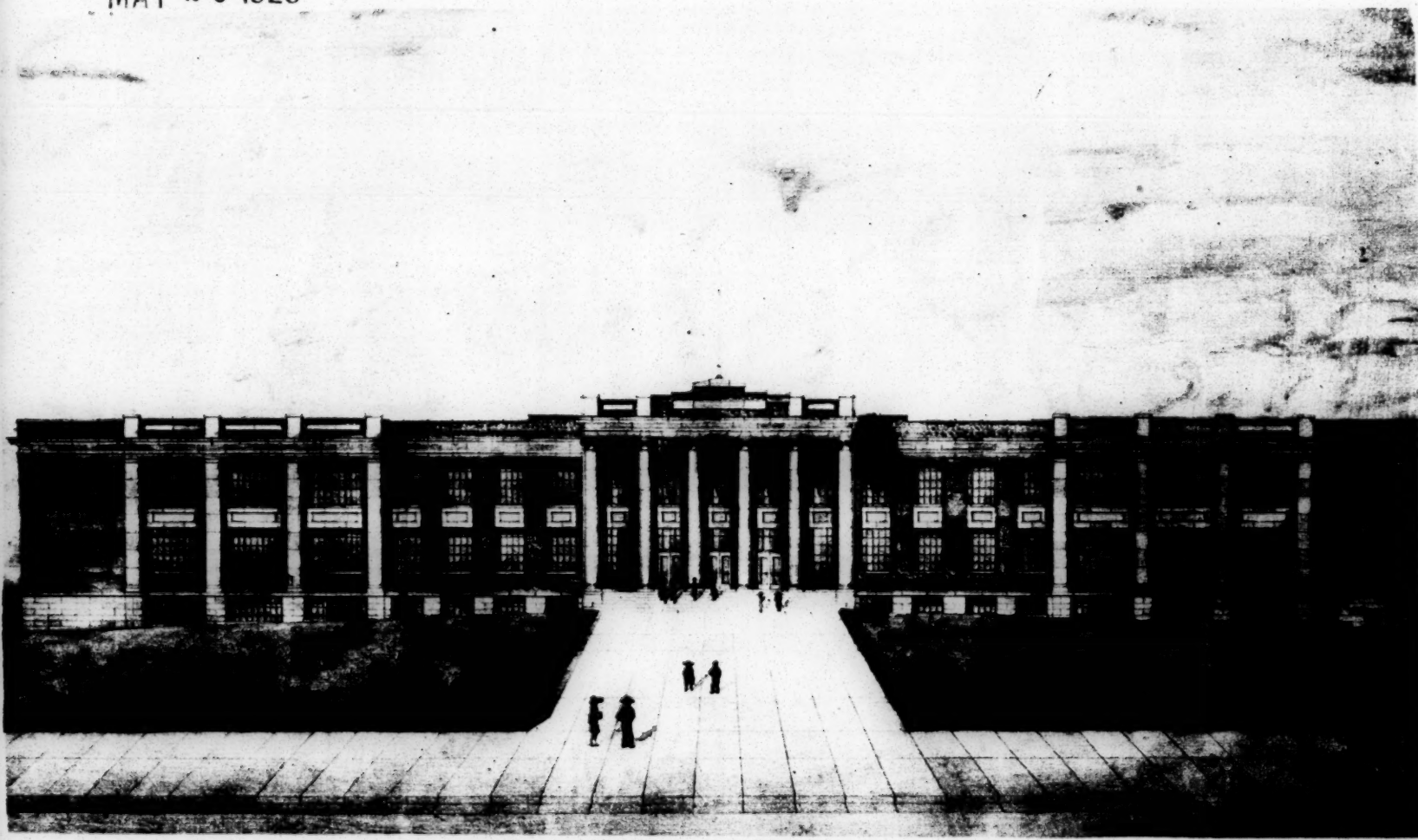
Another interesting development has been made in the senior high school library. All of the books have been card indexed on the standard Dewey Decimal basis. This work has been done under the personal supervision of Mr. Overcash, the principal in conjunction with several of the teachers and a selected group of students. Several reference books and periodicals have been added to the shelves by means of a fund secured by the students in getting magazine subscriptions. In addition to this the Main Street P. T. A. again contributed several magazines to the library. The library is open and used every hour in the school day.

A word should be said in favor of the splendid work of the P. T. A. organizations. They have aided materially in the physical improvements of grounds and buildings, and in their splendid spirit of sympathetic co-operation. In addition to other things, the Woodland Street Parent-Teacher Association installed a beautiful stage curtain, and placed a nice oil stove in the school at a total cost of \$150. Likewise, in addition to other helpful service, the Main Street P. T. A. installed a beautiful stage curtain in the Main street junior high school at a cost of \$275. This organization, also, each year gives a \$100 scholarship to the senior having the highest average grade for a four-year period.

Springfield is presenting a united city commission for the sympathetic front in the cause of education. The help and admirable support it has had to the ideals of service. Your appreciative spirit will always call forth named organizations, to an interested corps of teachers of culture, character and progressive public, and to the

BANNER
NASHVILLE, TENN.

MAY 20 1928



FOR COLORED CHILDREN. This school will be located on Twenty-third avenue west of Fisk university. The architects are McKissack & McKissack.

Education - 1928

Tennessee

Common Schools, Condition of.

Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal.

Saturday, May 18, 1928.

HOT SCHOOL ELECTION TODAY IN HOT SPRINGS

One Slate Pledged to Re-
move Supt. McKenzie.

Special to The Commercial Appeal.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., May 18.—With one "slate" of candidates pledged to remove Ury McKenzie as superintendent of city schools, if they are elected, voters of the Hot Springs special school district will go to the polls tomorrow to name three school directors after a brief campaign that has been the most spirited of its kind in the city's history and featured in its latter stages by liberal use of newspaper advertising space.

There are five candidates, three to be elected. Floyd L. Thompson, present member of the board, who is seeking re-election to fill out the unexpired term of Stanley Lee, resigned, and Ed Bradley and Ben Johnson, candidates for the regulation three-year terms, are running on an openly avowed platform to oust McKenzie.

Thompson is opposed by former Circuit Judge Calvin T. Cotham, who was appointed to succeed Lee on the board until the election, while E. C. Conrad is seeking one of the long terms in opposition to Johnson and Bradley.

Cotham and Conrad have declared themselves "not allied with any clique nor faction," and as being "untrammelled and unpledged on the superintendent issue, free to act independent as the best interests of the schools may require."

McKenzie was recently in the publicity spotlight because of his affiliation with the National Association of Interracial Arbiters, a negro fraternal organization in the promotion of which Stanley Lee, former Hot Springs banker and school board member, expended thousands of dollars embezzled from two local banks. Lee is now serving a five-year sentence in Atlanta federal penitentiary. McKenzie, who was among the promoters of the negro organization, is a former president of the Arkansas Teachers' Association.

Charges have been made that Thompson, Bradley and Johnson are supported by ring politicians endeavoring to gain control of the schools.

Education-1928.

Virginia.

Common Schools. Condition of.
PRESS

Newport News, Va.
JL

SEP 9 1928

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The opening of the public schools this year finds Newport News second on the list of schools in the State of Virginia. Winchester, with which a comparison is hardly fair because the public schools of that city are privately endowed, and funds in addition to state and local support are available from the Handly foundation, ranks first, Newport News otherwise led the list.

One must look back eleven years to really appreciate the growth and development of the public school system in our city. In 1917, every child in the city both white and colored was attending school part time. The teachers were paid just half the salaries they now receive. Obtaining equipment for pupils was a real task, as no merchant cared to handle books, and it was always a week and usually longer before all supplies were secured.

In eleven years our school plant has been doubled. Every white child attends school a full day, and very shortly every colored child will be on full time. The increase in teachers' salaries has enabled the superintendent to choose his teaching corps, and the selection has reflected credit upon the schools. The free school book system, whether or not one deems it in principle a wise measure, certainly prevents the pupils from losing time in their studies. Books are issued the first day, lessons assigned the second, and a full schedule in operation the third. Supplies are sold at a minimum cost and issued in the school room and the pupils are ready for work immediately.

Two factors have made possible this development. First increased funds made available through the industrial development of our city, and second the wisdom of an efficient executive at the helm. There are visible and invisible evidences of the increased expenditures. The invisible evidences are contributed by the head with his corps of workers who have achieved the smooth functioning of the entire school system.

There are two fields for development into

which the school heads and the populace might look for the future. The teachers could do more efficient work with fewer children in a class room. Unfortunately the standard school room accommodates forty-two pupils and too frequently the room is full. No teacher can do full justice to herself or to her class with that number in the room, particularly when some are dull, some medium and some bright. In the adjustment, more teachers and more class rooms would be necessary, but the results, we believe, justify the expenditure. Kindergartens also are desirable.

There is also need of more special classes, classes in handcraft and manual arts. Books are not the only medium of education, and there are many boys and girls who are especially gifted in using their hands, and find it a medium of learning far superior for them to class room work. There has been an effort for a number of years to institute these classes, and it is hoped there will be a gradual addition of them to our school system.

Education 1928
Common Schools, Condition of

STAR

Portsmouth, Va

DEC 21 1927

Modernization Of Courses Of Study Is Recommended

RICHMOND, Dec. 21.—(AP)—Modernization of courses of study and new and expanded facilities for eradicating illiteracy were recommended in the first section of the report of the commission named to survey the educational system of Virginia, which deals with elementary and secondary schools. This report will be presented to the general assembly in January along with other sections now in course of preparation.

The creation in the department of education of a modern system of accounting to check and handle the millions of dollars in school funds, the merger of the extension division of the state library with the department of education and apportionment of \$50,000 for purchase of books for rural school libraries, were among the recommendations.

The commission, headed by Robert T. Barton, Jr., of Richmond, also recommended strengthening of the compulsory school attendance law and betterment of the rural schools, which were characterized as the weakest link in the state's chain of educational institutions. "Paying better teachers better salaries" was also placed before the general assembly as a means of increasing the efficiency of the teaching staffs.

The negro schools were included in the report with the recommendation that better facilities be maintained for the negroes and that they be required to use them to a greater extent.

School trustees would be elected by the people if the recommendations in the report were carried out instead of the school trustee electoral board now in vogue. Other

recommendations provided for the setting aside of \$200,000 in the appropriation of the next biennium for payment of salaries in the rural schools "where there is the greatest actual need."

NEWS
RICHMOND, VA.

JAN 12 1928

SAFETY FOR NEGRO SCHOOLS.

Richmond motorists will dissipate quickly any misgivings the Safety Council may have regarding the establishment of safety patrols in the Negro schools of the city. Negro children have limbs and lives to lose as they make their way across city streets to their schools, and if some of the older Negro boys are put at the crossings to direct traffic, it will be a point of honor with every motorist in Richmond to co-operate with them. What sort of a man would he be who would pass a smiling Negro boy at the corner and plunge past a Negro school regardless of the safety of the children?

VIRGINIAN-PILOT
NORFOLK, VA.

JUL 29 1928

PUBLIC SCHOOLS HERE COST \$48 FOR EACH PUPIL

Report of Superintendent Mason To State Board Shows Education of 22,903 Children of City Last Year Cost \$1,425,257

TEACHERS' PAY SCALE HERE BELOW NORMAL

It cost \$48.41 each to instruct the 22,903 pupils enrolled in the Norfolk public schools during the session ending last month, according to a report which has been filled except a few just made by Superintendent of Schools places where specialized service is Mason to the State Board of Education, required.

The total cost of instruction and overhead expenses, including operations and maintenance of school properties, was \$62.31 per pupil.

The total expenditures for all purposes for the session were \$1,425,257. It cost \$47.06 each to instruct last year's pupils, when the enrollment was 22,752, while the total cost per pupil that year, including maintenance, was \$57.39.

Of the total enrollment this year, 15,413 were white children, while there were 15,285 white children last year. All told, 38 schools were in operation, white and colored, and the total school population of the city was estimated at 25,671. During the past year, 94.6 per cent of the school enrollment actually attended, against 93.9 per cent for the previous session.

803 Teachers

This year 803 teachers were required to give the young idea its proper range, and of this number 570 were white teachers. There were only 59 men teachers in the white schools and 2 in the colored schools.

The pay of Norfolk school teachers is lower than the pay of teachers in similar grades in practically all other cities of similar size. The minimum pay in the elementary grades is \$1,000 a year, while the maximum is \$1,500.

In the high schools, men teachers received \$300 more than women teachers and their maximum is \$2,300 a year. There are no men teachers in the elementary grades.

In the colored high schools the pay of women teachers ranges from \$800 to \$1,160 a year, while the pay of men goes from \$900 to \$1,300.

Enrollment in the senior high schools this year was 2,016 white and 984 colored pupils, against 2,148 white and 1,059 colored last year. In the junior high schools there were 2,696 pupils this year, against 2,764 last year. There are no colored junior high schools.

200 Other Employees

In addition to the 803 teachers this year there were about 200 other persons in the school system, including the caretakers of the property, the supervisory officials and others. Last year there were 791 teachers, of which 558 were white, and about the same number of supervisory officials as this year.

The school system received \$217,080 in appropriations from the State for the session which ended in June. This is about the normal yearly appropriation, based on school population.

The minimum pay of teachers in the

Norfolk schools is shown by comparative figures to rank low in the column, but comparatively few teachers receive the minimum pay since a sliding scale of remuneration is in effect. Teachers' pay automatically increases

from year to year so long as their services are satisfactory.

Out of the more than 800 teachers in the school system this year only approximately 65 will retire from service.

Up to the present, something like 800 applications have been received for the 65 vacancies, practically all of which have been filled except a few just made by Superintendent of Schools places where specialized service is required.

HERALD

Newport News, Va

SEP 7 1928

ENROLLMENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS SHOWS DECREASE

Slight Decrease in Number of Students Entering Local Public School System This Session; White Schools Show an Increase, While Colored Schools Show Decrease.

The total enrollment in the schools of Newport News yesterday fell six below the opening mark of last year, which was 5,279. This fall-off is occasioned by a decrease in the number of colored pupils enrolled, it is stated, for the white schools show an increased registration.

Both the white and the colored high schools reported increases in enrollment. The Newport News high school enrolled yesterday was 906; in 1927 it was 891. An enrollment of 207 was recorded at the Huntington high school. One year ago the enrollment was 196.

Figures compiled last night by Mr. Saunders show that the white schools in the North and East Ends of the city show a material increase, while the elementary schools in the downtown section show a decrease.

Mr. Saunders called attention to the inclement weather that prevailed yesterday and suggested that weather conditions might have had something to do with the slight increase felt, though he stated he was not at all certain of this. His next check will be made Monday. It is expected that the total enrollment will be considerably increased by that time.

Enrollment in the schools yesterday follows with the comparison of last

year: Jackson school, 551—1927, 533, increase 18; Daniel school, 579—1927, 637, decrease 58; Jefferson school, 272—1927, 278, decrease 6; Reed school, 678—1927, 634, increase 44; Magruder school, 310—1927, 295, increase 15; Wilson school, 125—1927, 121, increase 5; Opportunity school, 15—1927, 13, increase 2; Elementary school total, 2,531—1927, 2,511. Newport News high school, 906—1927, 891, increase 15.

Colored schools: Booker Washington school, 463—1927, 471, decrease 8; Marshall school, 649—1927, 638, increase 11; Eighteenth Street school, 306—1927, 327, decrease 21; Huntington Elementary school, 211—1927, 245, decrease 34. Total colored elementary, 1,629—1927, 1,681, decrease 52. Huntington high school, 207—1927, 196, decrease 11. Colored school total, 1,836—1927, 1,877, decrease 41. City total, 5,273—1927, 5,279, decrease 6.

TIMES

Newport News, Va

OCT 16 1928

DAVIS AWARDED CONTRACT FOR COLORED SCHOOL

Bid of \$102,600 by J. W. Davis, Accepted by School Board; American Heating and Ventilating Company Given Contract for Installing Heating and Ventilation.

The bid of \$102,600 was accepted last night by the board of school trustees, for the erection of a new colored school building in the extreme northeast section of the city. The contract was awarded to J. W. Davis. The bid of the American Heating and Ventilating company, of \$13,395, for the installation of hot air heating system was also accepted. All contracts were awarded pending the financial arrangement, which must await the sale of the school bonds. The bid for the building was accepted as for an 18 room structure, though a bid for 20 room was also submitted.

Base bids were submitted on the basis of the construction of a 20 room building and reduced proportionately for the 18 room building. They were for the 20 room building as follows: J. W. Davis, \$117,300;

Virginia Engineering Company, \$132,448; J. C. Curtis, \$145,000; Agostin Brothers, \$146,550; C. F. Russell, \$149,652.74 and E. F. Piliand \$153,350. Bids for the heating system were: Pollard Brothers, steam

heat, \$14,204; John H. Rose and Company, steam heat, \$17,142; Rd. Air Equipment Company, steam heat \$15,360, and the American Heating and Ventilating Company, warm air heat, \$13,395.

With the bid of \$117,300 submitted by Mr. Davis the board reduced the 20 room school to 18 and by cutting out other features reduced the figure to \$102,600 for the base bid.

With this amount for the actual construction of the building, the price of the heating plant, and the cost of the site, the architects' fee, and other preliminary costs, practically all of the \$130,000 allowed for the building under recent school bond issue is consumed, and the board proposes to appear before the council at the next meeting with the request for an additional \$10,000 for school equipment to furnish the building.

It is expected that the building will be sufficiently completed by next June for the holding of the spring commencement in the school auditorium.

HERALD

SCHOOL BOARD APPROVES PLAN COLORED SCHOOL

Bids for Erection of New Building Will Be Advertised for and Opened Oct. 15, at Special Meeting of Board of School Trustees.

The plans for the new colored school building were approved last night by the board of school trustees, with the exception of a few minor details which were not included. The board authorized the advertising for bids, which will be opened on October 15.

With the material increase of the school enrollment, thus far this year amounting to more than 200, the attention of the board last night was called to the necessity of additional school facilities during the next few years if the enrollment continues to grow at the rate indicated during the past few years. Attention was called particularly to the conditions in the North End and the East End

where schools are unusually crowded for automobile and transportation expenses. Alvin L. Powell, Jr., was given an increase of \$200. All of these were passed by the board unanimously.

In connection with the matter Joseph H. Saunders, superintendent of city schools, stated that in the East End there are only two sites available for school purposes, and in the North End there is only one within the city limits, on the west side of Chesapeake and Ohio railroad tracks.

These sites he listed as lots adjacent to the present Bankhead Magruder school building, which, he said, is exceedingly overcrowded this year, and one other between Twenty-second street and Hampton avenue on Oak avenue, which is the most suitable in the opinion of the superintendent. The only one mentioned in the North End is directly across the street from the present Stonewall Jackson school.

Mr. Saunders stated that if the enrollment of the city schools increases next year as indications would have him believe, some school children in the city will have to attend school on part time if no additional buildings are provided.

His suggestion last night was that the school board think over the matter, in that these sites can be purchased at this time, but the time that they will remain vacant is not definite.

The superintendent continued: "The increase of enrollment in the white schools and the shifting of grades has made necessary a number of transfers. The seventh high grade at Stonewall Jackson school has been transferred to John Daniel school, the Opportunity Class, the third high grade at Jefferson school, a fourth low grade, a seventh low grade and a sixth high grade at Walter Reed school have been transferred to George Washington school. Six rooms have been reconditioned in the George Washington building; four rooms are in use by grades three low, four low, six high, and seven low; two rooms are used by the Opportunity Class; two rooms are used for desk storage. All of the reserve space we now have is four rooms at A. B., College of William and Woodrow Wilson school in Kecough-tatn, and we should begin to plan for the future growth of the city. Our school population is increasing in the North End and in the East End. In the North End the site for a new building should be secured before the price of land is further advanced. In the East End we have three eight-room buildings. Eight-room buildings cost more proportionately to administer and to operate than do buildings of from 20 to 30 rooms. In providing for the future, it would be wise economy to salvage these three eight-room buildings and construct two 20-room buildings to replace them. The sites for such buildings ought to be secured while vacant land is available and the cost is comparatively small. I am not asking for action on these suggestions, I am merely calling them to your attention for whatever consideration you may think proper."

W. Lively Tabb was re-elected clerk of the city schools. Joseph H. Saunders was given an increase of \$200 annually in salary, making his salary \$5,700 plus \$300 allowed him

where schools are unusually crowded for automobile and transportation expenses. Alvin L. Powell, Jr., was given an increase of \$200. All of these were passed by the board unanimously.

The board approved a recommendation made by Mr. Saunders that \$1,080 be appropriated for the conversion of a school room into a part of the administration offices and the appropriation of a sum not to exceed \$2,000 for this work together with the installation of partitions in the room now occupied by all of the city school supervisors, making separate offices for them, and installing heat in these offices to replace the gas heat now furnished them.

In his report to the board Mr. Saunders made the following announcements:

Teachers resignations: The following teachers have resigned: Norine Bayley, Lucy E. Keith, Virginia Parker, Bethany Renforth, Florence Mirmelstein, Effie Bullock (col.), Ada Vaughan (col.), Julia Hubbard (col.) Dorothy Williams died July 15th.

Nominations—White: Emory V. Stowitts, B. S. college of William and Mary, five years' experience high school teacher and principal, principal of Walter Reed school; Marguerite Shenk, Normal diploma, Harrisonburg State Teachers' college, eleven years' experience; May Belle Kemp, Normal diploma, Harrisonburg State Teachers' college, three years' experience; Lily Mae

Brooks, graduate Newport News high school, B. S., Fredericksburg State Teachers' college, 2 years' experience; Lorah Helen Brewer, graduate Newport News high school, Normal diploma Farmville State Teachers' college, one year's experience; Ila Lida Massey, graduate Newport News High, A. B., College of William and Mary, four years' experience; Geneva C. Kline, Normal diploma, University of Virginia, five years' experience; Ruth Gilliam Powell, graduate Newport News high school, B. A., University of South Carolina; Nellie Wood, Normal diploma, Fredericksburg State Teachers' college, 4 years' experience; Elizabeth A. Saunders, graduate Newport News high school, A. B., College of William and Mary, two years' experience as tutor in Latin and one term in summer school.

Nominations, colored—James Walter Barbour, Jr., B. A., Fisk University, six years' experience; Chauncey B. Larry, B. A., Amherst; Olive B. Jackson, Normal diploma, Mineola F. Davis, B. S., University of Michigan; Helen V. Savage, graduate Huntington high, Normal diploma Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute; Alberta Henley, B. S., Ohio State University, four years' experience.

Apprentice School—C. L. Griffin of H. A. Hunt, superintendent of the Portsmouth public school system. Thursday morning at 10 o'clock there will be a meeting in Briggs School of special teachers of manual training, domestic science and art. This session will also be attended by the supervisors.

All teachers will report Friday morning at 11 o'clock, the white teachers at Woodrow Wilson high

ington school.

Substitutes—The following have been placed on the substitute list for the current session:

Miss Elizabeth Jack, Miss Marion Coe, Miss Mildred Baylor, Miss Virginia Woodson, Miss Virginia Charles, Miss Elizabeth Krause, Miss Charlotte Dryden, Miss Ethel Smith, Miss Jessie Miller, Miss Ruth Folkman, Miss Annabelle Eubank, Miss Nancy Blanton, Mrs. Florence Mirmelstein Schugam, Mrs. Lois Shawen, Mrs. R. S. Weber, Mrs. Florence Holsten Sommers, Mrs. Adalia Bland Minnigerode, Mrs. Alice Gayle Johnson, Mrs. Virginia Kirby Garner, Mrs. Louise Moore Dyke, Mrs. Alese Charles Rangeley, Mrs. Polly Moore Robinson, Mrs. Herbert Spain, Mrs. Albertine Archibald Powell, Mrs. R. A. Shaffner, Mrs. Hilda Lankford Tyler, Mrs. Katherine Moore Ellis.

Colored: Frances Jones, Juanita Taylor Peyton, Rosebud Pegram, Carrie Higgs, Ruth Smith, Vivian Lewis.

In a detailed report of the summer school held during the past summer Mr. Saunders stated that the cost of conducting the summer school classes was \$5,500.

"The work accomplished in the summer session would cost in the regular session, approximately \$22,000 on the basis of our per capita cost," Mr. Saunders said.

The board unanimously passed the recommendation of the superintendent requiring all students of the high school to take examinations at the end of each semester, regardless of the daily and monthly grades.

Much business of a routine nature coincident with the beginning of the new term was transacted at the meeting.

A financial report of the school system was read by Mr. Tabb.

Dorsey Pleasants, elected to the school board by the city council at the meeting held Monday afternoon attended his first meeting as a school trustee last night. Mr. Pleasants succeeds J. W. Eubank who resigned.

City School Teachers Will Map Out Work During Week

A series of meetings of instructors, special teachers and supervisors, to take place between now and the opening of the city schools on Monday, September 10, was announced this morning at the office of H. A. Hunt, superintendent of the Portsmouth public school system.

Thursday morning at 10 o'clock there will be a meeting in Briggs School of special teachers of manual training, domestic science and art. This session will also be attended by the supervisors.

All teachers will report Friday morning at 11 o'clock, the white teachers at Woodrow Wilson high

school and the colored teachers at the Norcom high school building. Teachers must bring their certificates to be endorsed.

Teachers of the grade schools will assemble at the Briggs school building Saturday morning at 11:30 o'clock.

Principals will meet their teachers at their respective buildings on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

All the school buildings have been cleaned and overhauled and necessary repairs made. Everything is practically in readiness for the resumption of school days for another year with its attendant pursuit of the three R's.

STAR

SEP 4 1928

Common Schools Condition of NEWPORT NEWS

Showing "The Whole Picture"

VIRGINIA

MAY 6 1928

SCHOOL FACILITIES FOR COLORED CHILDREN.

A SHORT while ago we essayed to discuss the film, "The Passing of the One-Teacher School," prepared by Mr. J. B. Williamson, of North Carolina State Department of Public Instruction, and captioned our comment, "Show The Whole Picture." The substance of what we said under this caption was that inasmuch as Mr. Williamson's film depicted only the progress of the passing of the one-teacher school among the whites, it was to a rather significant extent misleading; that if the whole picture were shown including the progress of the passing of this type of school among both races in North Carolina, the story would be somewhat less inspiring. We pointed out that 64 per cent of the Negro children of the South are housed in one-teacher schools, and said, "this condition exists to an all too large extent in North Carolina."

4-7-28
Since the publication of our comment the "Whole Picture" is being filmed, not upon the silver screen but in public print. Some of the most interested North Carolina citizens who are themselves in the picture are expressing their views on the subject in the "Letters" column of the Journal and Guide, and in this way the inside story—that part which has not ordinarily accompanied the inspiring recitals of North Carolina's educational progress—is being told. It is good that it is that way. Let us have the truth and the truth shall make us free. North Carolina is still the leading State of the South in the matter of educational provisions for both races, but even that does not mean it has reached the point of equal distribution of educational expenditures and facilities between the races—an end which will be accelerated by a true revelation of the facts and the continued growth of liberalism and tolerance now manifest in the State.

Years ago a new article was added to the Virginia Bill of Rights by the people. True it was not formally enacted, but it was proclaimed as a part of the unwritten law of Virginia, that every child in the Commonwealth has the right to a common school education at the expense of the State.

That right is no respecter of persons or races. It applies to the colored race as well as to the white race. It applies to the colored children of Newport News as well as to the white children of the city. The white children have adequate facilities. Indeed, there is one school building for white children that is not in use. But the facilities for colored children are very far from being adequate. Another building is not only needed but is imperative, and the people soon will vote on a bond issue to provide the building fund. The proposal needs no argument. It speaks for itself. All the members of the School Board and the Superintendent are convinced, and so are all the members of the City Council. The proposal goes to the voters with the recommendation of the school authorities and the City Council, and The Daily Press is confident that their recommendation will be ratified at the polls by a large majority of the voters. It certainly has the hearty support of The Daily Press.

Education - 1928

Common Schools, Condition of.

FAIRMOUNT, W. VA.

W. Virginian

APR 18 1928

PERFECT RECORDS REPORTED

Fourteen perfect records were made at Baxter Colored School during seventh month of the term it has been reported by Irene E. Pines teacher in charge. Those making records include Everett Phillips, Homer Pratt, Samuel Richardson, Caleb Richardson, Henry Richardson, Frank Richardson, Wilbert Roberts, Leonard Soles, Frankie McCarey, Louise Phillips, Alma Pratt, Phyllis Richardson, Hattie Stanley and Geraldine White. The night school is making much progress, it was stated.

GAZETTE

Charleston W. Va

OCT 2 1928

401,114 Pupils

Are Enrolled

**West Virginia Public School
Students Increase 9.062
In Number in One Year.**

The enrollment of pupils in the public schools of West Virginia during the school year ending June 30, 1928, reached a total of 401,114, according to statistics compiled from official reports by E. L. Bowman, statistician for the state department of education. The total for the preceding year was 392,02.

The grand total included 377,133 whites and 23,981 colored as compared with 368,079 whites and 23,973 negroes a year ago. The whites included 190,995 boys and 186,138 girls, while the negroes included 11,614 boys and 12,367 girls.

Boys outnumbered girls in the elementary schools for whites, but were outnumbered in the high schools and junior high schools. Girls outnumbered boys in elementary as well as high schools and junior high schools for negroes.

The enrollment figures for high schools were as follows: Whites, 16,273 boys and 19,052 girls; negroes, 532 boys and 800 girls. For junior high schools, which include the seventh, eighth and ninth grades, the figures were: Whites, 11,423 boys and 12,429 girls; negroes, 871 boys and 1,272 girls. For elementary schools the figures

were: Whites, 163,299 boys and 154,657 girls; negroes, 10,211 boys and 10,295 girls. By adding the ninth grade junior high to the high school the total is 43,938 of high school grade.

The average daily attendance was reported as follows: Elementary schools 140,325 boys and 134,385 girls; junior high schools, 10,784 boys and 11,989 girls; high schools, 15,815 boys and 18,873 girls; total, 166,924 boys and 165,245 girls.

West Virginia.

Common Schools, Improvement of

MILLION INVESTED
IN COUNTY SCHOOLSInventory Of Educational Prop-
erty Places Valuation At
\$1,043,025.43

School buildings, equipment and land used by Montgomery County for educating its children, are valued at \$1,043,025.43, an inventory reveals which T. L. Head, superintendent of county schools, said was completed Wednesday morning under his direction. Work on the inventory by various principals and educational heads has been in progress since March, he said.

Figures on the valuation of all property devoted to the education of white children, including Fairmont, Capitol Heights and Cloverdale schools, are shown at \$978,549.85. Twelve schools are included in the figure.

Land owned by the county on which schools stand is valued at \$139,573.95, with buildings placed at \$750,210. Equipment in both white and negro schools is worth \$152,277.48.

School buildings used by white children take up the large share of the three-quarter million dollar valuation with \$702,280 being set down on the inventory. Garages, teachers' homes, power houses and small buildings are included in the figure.

Athletic, cafeteria, classroom, farm, library and other equipment in schools for white children shows a total valuation of \$143,057, with the value of land placed at \$133,212.95.

Negro school figures are as follows: Total value of property \$95,294.59; buildings \$68,985; equipment \$15,564.59; land \$10,750.

Office equipment of the county education superintendent's office was valued at \$1,000.

Montgomery, Ala., Age-Herald
Monday, December 3, 1928

NEGROES TO GET SCHOOL

Dublin Building To Be Moved To Provide New Structure

DUBLIN, Ala., Dec. 2.—The building used by Dublin Elementary School before consolidation with Ramer is being torn down and moved to Smilletown to be erected as a consolidated school for negroes. Several acres of land, purchased by the negroes, have been cleared for the school site, and all outbuildings have been completed. This will be the first consolidated negro school in this section.

MILLION INVESTED
IN COUNTY SCHOOLSInventory Of Educational Prop-
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Office equipment of the county education superintendent's office was valued at \$1,000.

Montgomery, Ala., Age-Herald
Monday, October 6, 1928

9,406 CHILDREN IN MACON
TUSKEGEE, Ala., Oct. 5.—The census of school children in Macon County reveals a total of 9,406, of which 1,577 are whites and 7,829 are negroes. The total shows a gain of 355 children from 6 to 20 years old. When the 1926 census was taken there were 89 white illiterates. This has been decreased to 57. Negro illiteracy has decreased from 2,130 to 1,526 in the past two years.

Lambert Returns After
Building Plans Made

J. S. Lambert, rural school agent of the State Department of Education, returned yesterday from Monroe County, where with George A. Harris, superintendent, final plans for the inauguration of a new county training school for negroes at Beatrice were made.

The school will have an enrollment of 296 and will open next Monday.

This is the 16th training school to be started in Alabama. Two more are in process of being established now, Mr. Lambert said. One in Elbert County where the building is under construction and one in Clay County, to be built will be added to the list by next year.

State Schools
Have IncreaseCensus Shows 824,634
Children Enrolled

Alabama's school census for 1928, completed yesterday at the State Department of Education, shows that there are 824,634 children between the years of 7 and 20 in the state.

The figure represents an increase of 13,923 over the last census in 1926 when there were 810,711 children. The percentage of increase is 1.717, as compared with .892 in 1926 over 1924.

The new census figure by counties will serve as a basis for the allocation of the general education fund to be made soon. Last year the fund was \$3,936,869.72. It is expected to be more than \$4,000,000 this year, as the usual approximate increase is \$100,000.

Virtually all the gain in children was among whites.

Using the proportion existing in 1920, when the school children totalled 33 per cent of the entire population of the state, the 1928 school census indicates a growth in total population for Alabama of 125,718 since 1920.

In 1920 the Federal census gave Alabama 2,348,174 persons, with a school census of 772,307 that year.

Multiplying this year's school figure, 824,634, by three, the figure of 2,473,892 is obtained as a total state population.

With the exception of Clarke County, whose census has not been divided, the white children number 513,722, the negroes, 301,893.

In 1926 there were 504,867 white children and 305,844 negroes. Clarke County, however, has 9,019 children, that will probably be approximately divided into half white and half negro children, to be added to the totals.

Education Fund
Over 4 MillionReport Shows Gain Of
\$144,018.88 In Year

The state's annual general education fund, apportionment of which by counties was announced at the State Department of Education yesterday afternoon, amounted to \$4,075,720.

This was an increase of \$144,018.88 over last year's fund of \$3,931,701.12. Based on the new bi-annual school census, the fund was apportioned to the counties upon a basis of \$4.94 per capita, representing an increase over last year of nine cents.

Montgomery County's share was \$144,559.22, the second highest amount among the counties. Jefferson County drew \$524,731.74 and Mobile, \$137,795.67. Last year Montgomery County was given \$132,026.70.

Used for payment of teachers' salaries by the counties, the shares are paid to the local treasurers through the year upon monthly requisition. The apportionment is as of Oct. 1 and runs for the fiscal year until Oct. 1, 1929.

The total state school census of children from 7 to 20 years, upon which the allocation is based, showed 824,634 children in Alabama.

The racial division revealed a total of 517,922 white children and 306,712 negroes. In 1926 the last census gave the state 810,711 children.

The apportionment of the fund, by counties, was as follows:

County	Apportionment
Autauga	36,052.12
Baldwin	44,695.96
Barbour	56,913.74
Bibb	31,630.82
Blount	43,551.04
Bullock	47,488.22
Butler	49,637.12
Calhoun	83,095.74
Chambers	74,855.82
Cherokee	32,030.96
Chilton	39,154.44
Choctaw	34,514.40
Clarke	44,694.36
Clay	29,936.40
Cleburne	20,718.36
Coffee	55,658.98
Colbert	50,580.66
Conecuh	43,674.54
Coosa	21,306.22
Covington	67,505.10
Crenshaw	37,079.64
Cullman	66,665.30
Dale	37,934.26
Dallas	91,963.04
DeKalb	63,207.30
Elmore	54,265.42
Escambia	45,858.02
Etowah	91,197.34
Fayette	30,198.22
Franklin	38,714.78
Geneva	47,715.46
Greene	27,426.85
Hale	43,176.34
Henry	40,789.58

Houston	67,589.08
Jackson	60,144.50
Jefferson	524,731.74
Lamar	28,745.86
Lauderdale	75,606.70
Lawrence	43,781.83
Lee	57,304.00
Limestone	57,175.56
Lowndes	52,255.32
Macon	43,555.98
Madison	92,990.56
Marengo	58,501.26
Marion	41,100.80
Marshall	59,413.38
Mobile	137,795.67
Monroe	47,048.56
Montgomery	144,559.22
Morgan	67,440.88
Perry	44,242.64
Pickens	40,755.00
Pike	52,907.40
Randolph	43,793.10
Russell	50,630.06
Shelby	37,000.60
St. Clair	38,344.28
Sumter	56,330.13
Talladega	78,659.62
Tallapoosa	50,906.70
Tuscaloosa	102,110.38
Walker	92,378.00
Washington	26,087.62
Wilcox	51,384.92
Winston	26,562.10

Total \$4,075,720.00

\$238,000 For
Elmore School
Fund PlannedEducational Survey Staff
Recommends Repairs
And EquipmentIs Final Report
Suggestions Made To
Education Board

An expenditure of approximately \$238,000 for new buildings and \$49,000 for repairs and new equipment in the next year was one of the recommendations made in the final report of the State Department of Education's survey staff submitted to the Elmore County Board of Education at a meeting yesterday.

The survey of the conditions and needs of the Elmore county educational system was made through the division of educational administration, of which Dr. A. F. Harman is director, and required several months. It was made at the request and invitation of C. R. Welden, superintendent of the Elmore County Board of Education and is the first of

a series of similar surveys to be made in other counties and cities of the state.

A vast amount of statistics and data went into the make-up of the report. They included a study of the present buildings, determination of the population trends and the assessed valuation of property in the county.

The report contains information and conclusions that will cast a direct glow upon the path of educational progress in Alabama within the next few years. It points to an increasing tendency towards larger schools, fewer schools, and the obvious abandonment of the one, two and three-room structure in the state. It points towards a faster development of building programs for these larger buildings.

Other significant recommendations in the Elmore survey concern the establishment of four permanent junior-senior or six-year high school centers within the county, at Holtville, Eclectic, Wetumpka and Tallassee and the immediate reduction of the number of junior high centers from 46 to 8.

Meet in January

The board took no immediate action yesterday, it was reported here, but each member was furnished with a copy of the survey results and probably will be ready to join with the other members in a decision and announcement at a meeting early in January, probably the first Monday.

Through elimination of many old and out of date one and two-room buildings in the county and the erection of modern units where needed, the number of elementary schools in the county is to be reduced from 51 to 23, according to the survey recommendations. This means within a year or two, Dr. Harman explained.

The ideal number was set at 19 schools, a goal set for achievement in five years.

The survey report, made public here yesterday, includes interesting figures and conclusions for reflection on Elmore County, and indicates in some ways the trend that educational progress will take under guidance of the State Department of Education throughout the state within the approaching few years.

The population of Elmore County, for example, has been increasing over a period of 50 years, at the rate of about 15.7 per cent during each Federal census or ten-year period. In 1870 the population was 14,477 and in 1920 it was 28,085.

White population has been increasing more rapidly than negro population. In 1920 the population was 57.5 per cent white, while in 1880 the whites comprised almost exactly 50 per cent of the population.

After a study of the school census and enrollment trends, the survey staff reported that plans should be made to accommodate an increase in enrollment among white children of from five to 10 per cent during each two-year period. This fact alone would make it essential for a number of new buildings to be constructed within the next ten years regardless of the number needed because of abandonment resulting from age.

In 1924 the assessed valuation of Elmore County was \$7,645,662; in 1927 it was \$14,115,068, showing a considerable more rapid gain than that of population. Construction of several power sites

and dams brought about the jump.

In 1924 Elmore County was 40th among counties in amount of assessed wealth back of each pupil enrolled, but in 1927 it was 13th.

Want Better Program

Yet in 1927-1928 thirty-nine other counties were spending more for the current expenses of education of each school child, according to the report.

"In light of these facts, and of the fact that the local three mill tax is not at present levied in a number of the districts of the county, the people can, if they so desire, offer a better educational program than is being provided at present," the report stated.

Larger schools—those of more than three rooms in a general sense—keeping the children in school more consistently and regularly, were found to be more efficient than the smaller schools.

More children in the larger schools completed their work at normal age and more completed it before dropping out. Actual achievements were found greater in the larger schools.

Larger and better buildings were therefore recommended in the report, as being more economical and efficient.

The school census showed 7,221 children in 1928, and the report included an estimate that in 1938 this number would reach 9,527, based on the trends and indications.

A comment that roads were good and well adapted to transportation lent backing to the recommendations for consolidation from 51 to 23 schools in the next year.

Most of the one, two and three room buildings were recommended for abandonment.

To carry out the building that should be completed within the next year or two, the staff estimated that at least \$287,000 would be needed.

This sum, augmented by a few thousand dollars for alterations and extensions within the next five years, should provide for the minimum building needs of the county for at least the next ten years.

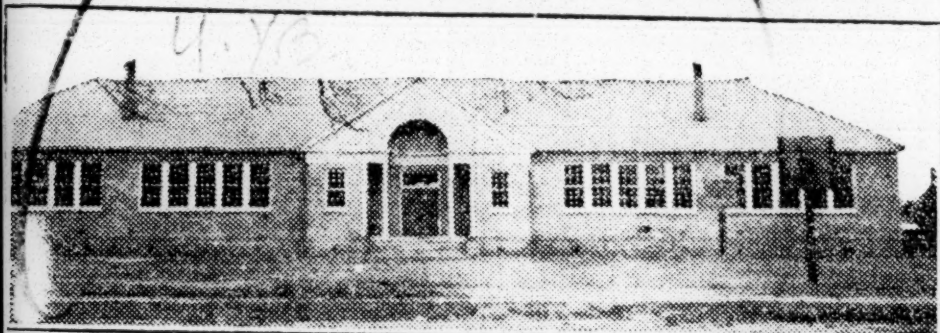
Other counties which are being surveyed or in which surveys will be made within the next year, are Escambia, Autauga, Covington, Chilton, St. Clair, Dale, Washington, Houston, Tallapoosa, Cherokee and Monroe, and the City of Selma.

Members of the survey staff in addition to Dr. Harman, are Dr. Dale S. Young, director of research and information; R. E. Ledbetter, director of school building, both of the state Department of Education; Dr. John R. McLure, professor of educational administration; R. W. Cowart, professor of supervision of secondary education and Dr. Edgar L. Morphet, professor of education, all of the University of Alabama, and Dr. T. H. Napier, dean of Alabama College.

Education - 1928

Alabama.

Common Schools, Improvement of. NEW SCHOOL BUILDING FOR NEGRO CHILDREN DEDICATED AT EUFAULA



EUFAULA, ALA., Dec. 29—(Special) Eufaula as they congratulated the colored people on the acquisition of the new building and spoke of the friendly relationship between the whites and the blacks in this city. Finally they would have heard Dr. McCoo announce a nice gift of one hundred and fifty dollars, from Mr. Eli S. Shorter prominent citizen to be used for Christmas charity among the colored people of Eufaula.

—Dedication of a new brick school house for the negroes of Eufaula, marks a forward step in providing educational facilities commensurate with the demands of the times for the colored children of Barbour County. This building, recently completed, was dedicated with an interesting program of exercises just before Christmas.

The fact that the building of this splendid new school was accomplished solely by municipal funds, that is by the issuance of a city bond issue, makes it unique. For years the colored school had labored under the yoke of antiquated buildings and equipment but now the new school compares favorably with modern schools of today.

It is a large one-story structure of white brick and contains an assembly hall with large stage and adequate class rooms, finished in a buff in a most pleasing effect.

The building is a monument to the administration of H. H. Conner, former mayor of this city to whom is given much credit for financing its construction and who said at the exercises that it had been his ambition to see the building finished before he went out of office. Other speakers at the exercises included Prof. T. G. Wilkinson, superintendent of city schools, A. S. Dozier, president of the city board of education, Mayor L. J. Clayton, Dr. T. V. McCoo, colored physician and Col. C. S. McDowell, who made the dedicatory address.

The musical program led by Elmira Chatman, former principal featured a number of negro spirituals and the building resounded with the full, and vibrant tones of the voices of these people for which they are noted. A. C. Mitchell, principal, announced the numbers. The splendid offering of \$217 was given in at this time for the school library by those present which included a few white friends.

Some of the people, residing North of the Mason and Dixon line, seem to have the idea that Southern white people are not interested in the progress and welfare of the Southern negro and these Northerners should have been "listening in" at these exercises for surely they would have been impressed with the eloquent addresses of these leading men of

Education - 1928

Arkansas.

Common Schools, Improvement of

Excerpt from
LITTLE ROCK

ARKANSAS

JUL 6 1928

**Smackover Will Have Fine New
School for Negroes.**

Special to the Gazette.

Smackover, July 5.—Through efforts of the Smackover School Board, and City Supt. J. W. Rogers, arrangements have been perfected for the building of a modern negro vocational training school here, which will be provided for through regular public school funds, and the Smith-Hughes funds, which are available for use here on a 50-50 basis.

Plans call for the immediate erection of two brick buildings, one of which will be used for the school work and the other as a home for the teachers who are employed in the school. The school building will be provided with six classrooms, auditorium and library. The buildings will be located on a five-acre tract which the School Board purchased from George Murphy. It is an attractive location, on a hill a mile and a half south of the city on the Lisbon road.

APPROPRIATION BILL CARRIES LARGE ITEMS FOR COLORED SCHOOLS

the bill for the Industrial Home
School for colored children at Blue
Plains.

IMPROVED SCHOOLS FOR D. C.

The proposed building program as announced by the Board of Education at its meeting last week will cover a period from 1930 to 1935. The program will give for the colored schools, forty additional rooms in the elementary department, a junior high school of twenty-four rooms and a senior high school to be located in the densely populated northwest business section, that will care for more than a thousand students.

The present program which will be completed by 1931, will provide more than the residential population. While we have twenty-five per cent of portables now in service in divisions ten to thirteen.

The colored school enrollment is growing faster, proportionately, than the residential population while we are twenty-five per cent of Washington's population. *Over 324 of the school enrollment shows 324 of the school population of the District. This is a remarkable as well as a commendable showing for our group which places Washington in the lead among the cities of the country.*

The second program from 1930-35 will provide new facilities to care for the increased population and the constant shifting of population. While the number of new rooms is definitely settled upon, the location of some of the new buildings should be flexible enough to meet the needs of a given community or section of the District. The northwest is to have a junior high near 18th and Benning. This will improve the facilities in that section and will be an economic saving to the parents of the students of that school.

While the public schools of the District are adding new buildings and increasing and improving their facilities, the private schools are looking to the future with new building programs to care for increased enrollment.

The National Training School for Women and Girls, of which Mrs. Nannie H. Burroughs is principal, will add another story to their new trades building next year and proposes a new building for a chapel and dining hall to cost more than \$200,000.

Since Howard University has been nationalized we may expect an improved building program to care for its increased enrollment and the replacement of old buildings which have served their time.

The outlook for bigger, better and advanced school facilities both in public and private schools of the District of Columbia is not only promising but encouraging.

The District appropriation bill, carrying a total of over three-quarters of a million dollars for buildings and grounds for the colored schools of the District of Columbia, is under consideration in the House. *Indiana*

The bill was reported from the appropriations committee by Representative Robert G. Simmons, Republican, of Nebraska, last Friday. The House immediately began its consideration. *2-24-28*

The bill as reported carries the following items for buildings and grounds for the colored schools:

Addition for Frances

For the construction of a 10-room addition, including gymnasium and lunch room at the Francis Junior High School, and the necessary remodeling of the present building, \$250,000.

Morgan and Wilson to be Changed

For construction of an 8-room addition to the Morgan School including a combination gymnasium and assembly hall, and the necessary remodeling of the present building, \$157,000. The Morgan School on V street, between Champlain and Eighteenth streets northwest, is to be transferred from the white to the colored divisions. The Wilson School on Seventeenth street between Euclid and Kalorama road, northwest, is to be transferred from the colored to the white divisions. The pupils of the two schools are to be transferred accordingly.

\$180,000 for Burrwill

For construction of an 8-room addition to the Burrwill School, including a combination gymnasium and assembly hall and the necessary remodeling of the present building, \$180,000.

For construction of an 8-room extensible building, including a combination gymnasium and assembly hall, to commence the replacement of the old Bell School and the Cardozo School, \$175,000.

The total amount carried in the

bill for buildings and grounds for school purposes is \$2,367,000. The items for the colored schools total \$762,000.

To Purchase Land for Health School

Provision is also made in bill for the purchase of land for new health school for colored pupils. The site for this project to be selected by the Board of Education and the Commissioner of the District of Columbia. Provision is also made for the purchase

of land in the vicinity of the old Bell and Cardozo Schools for the erection of a new building to replace the present buildings.

To Remodel McKinley

The bill also provides the sum of \$70,500 for necessary remodeling, painting, and completely equipping the old McKinley Technical High School at Seventh street and Rhode Island avenue, northwest, for use as the Shaw Junior High School and the old Shaw Junior High School for use as a business high school, including the repair and refinishing of existing equipment.

Provides for Deaf Mutes

Provision is made for the maintenance and tuition of colored deaf-mutes of teachable age, belonging to the District of Columbia, in Maryland, or some other state, under a contract to be entered into by the commissioners. The sum of \$6,500 is carried for this purpose.

The bill also carries a total of

\$121,000 for the office of the recorder of deeds. The sum of \$92,500 is for personal services. A total of \$14,500 is for miscellaneous and contingent expenses, and the sum of \$14,000 for rent.

To Employ Doctors and Nurses

The health department is required under the provisions of the bill to employ four colored medical inspectors for the public schools and three colored public school nurses.

A total of \$54,625 is carried in

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
Friday, March 30, 1928

JAN 10 1928

Record Is Made By Negro Teachers

Four negro schools among Hillsborough county's 103 schools reported a perfect attendance record for teachers during the four months period, ending Jan. 6. The schools are Dobyville, with five teachers; Robles Pond, one; India street 1, and West Tampa elementary eight.

DeSoto Park grammar school held fifth position, with only three days missed by teachers.

Despite the fact that teachers missed 170 days during the period, less than one-half of the 70 substitutes who were available were called upon to serve more than one day.

The plan followed allows teachers to miss classes only because of illness or emergency, and substitutes are paid by the teachers at rates fixed by the school authorities.

A total of 522 days in the four months passed were missed by teachers in elementary schools. In Hillsborough high school 41 days of absence for 50 teachers was reported; 17 days for 24 teachers in Plant high; 130 days for 142 faculty members in the junior high schools.

HERALD

Hastings Fla.

JAN 20 1928

NEARLY \$50,000 BEING SPENT ON NEW BUILDINGS

Schools of Hastings Being
Improved

FINE SYSTEM

New Negro School is Near-
ing Completion — \$30,-

Approximately \$45,000 is being spent here at the present time in school building construction. A number of men are employed on the two contracts underway, and a good sized payroll is put out each week.

The new fourteen-room negro school building is nearing completion and it is believed it will be ready to occupy early in February. The cost of the building and fixtures will exceed \$15,000 it is said, but it will be ample to take care of the needs of the negro school children for some time to come. It is said that the enrollment of negro children exceeds that of white children.

The eight-room addition to the Hastings high and graded school building is making rapid progress and will be completed within a short time. This addition together with the furnishings will cost to exceed \$30,000 it is reported.

This new addition will make the Hastings school one of the best equipped along the coast, and means that educational advantages in Hastings are on a par with places many times the population of Hastings.

To express their joy on the completion of their new school building, the negroes have put underway plans for a mammoth celebration to be held when the new building is occupied. They plan a big program to which white people will be invited.

The past three years have seen many improvements in the educational facilities in the county. Many handsome new buildings have been erected in the county. Better teachers have been employed, better equipment installed, and the operation of the schools has been properly financed, all of which gives St. Johns county one of the finest educational systems in the state.

\$1,150 IS RAISED FOR AID OF NEGRO SCHOOLS

More than \$1,150 has been raised in the campaign for funds to be used in extending the terms of negro schools here from six to eight months, according to reports from P. B. Butler, president of the Parent-Teacher association of the Jordan academy in charge of the campaign.

The association has set their goal at \$4,000, and those desiring to contribute are asked to send their offering to P. O. Box No. 122, Twenty-second street station.

Education-1928.

Common Schools Improvement POST

MAY 15

MAY 19

NEARLY 2,000 TO GET SCHOOL CERTIFICATES

Examinations Are Completed
For New Teachers
Held Recently

Tallahassee, Fla., May 14.—AP—Over 1,800 applicants for certificates to teach in the public schools of Florida were successful in the examination of teachers held recently over the state, the state department of public instruction announced.

A total of 2,959 took the examination and 1,584 white persons and 305 negroes were successful.

Although a comparatively large number were successful, over 1,000 failed to meet the requirements and were unsuccessful in the examination. Those marked "failed" numbered 659 whites and 411 negroes.

White persons to the number of 2,243 and 716 negroes took the examination.

Third grade certificates were authorized for 272 whites and 131 negroes; second grade, 452 whites and 83 negroes; first grade, 60 whites and 10 negroes; primary, 38 whites and one negro; special certificates, 105 whites and four negroes, and professional, two whites and no negroes.

In taking the Constitution of the United States, one of the requirements before certificates are issued, 855 whites were successful and 76 negroes, and 137 whites failed in that feature of the examination and 30 negroes.

NEGRO SCHOOLS MAY OBTAIN STATE FUNDS

State Supervisor Indicates Aid
From Endowments May
Be Given

Belief that Palm Beach county negro schools would obtain financial aid from several endowment funds in the hands of D. E. Williams, state supervisor of negro education, was seen yesterday by Superintendent of Public Instruction Joe A. Youngblood following a visit yesterday morning from Williams.

Williams indicated that he would do everything possible to place some of the funds in Palm Beach county in procuring a full time supervisor of negro education here.

C. O. Holley, state supervisor of trade and industrial education, was also here for a short conference yesterday and after viewing the local plans for teaching trades here decided to maintain the same curriculum next year, Youngblood said.

W. S. Cawthon, state superintendent of education, and H. C. Corpening, state supervisor of civilian rehabilitation, were also visitors with Youngblood yesterday.

Tampa, Fla., Times
Friday, June 29, 1928

TRUSTEES ADD \$566,046 TO SCHOOL FUND

Budget for District
No. 4 Before County
Commission.

A total of \$325,000 was allowed by the board of trustees of the Tampa school district to augment the general school fund in payment of teachers salaries, it was shown in the budget placed before

the county commission for approval. The sum of \$305,000 was set aside for white teachers and \$20,000 for negro teachers.

The board will apply a total of \$566,046.82 as its share in operating the city schools during the fiscal year, with \$524,546.82 for white schools and \$41,500 for negro schools.

A 10 mill tax is levied in the district, which includes schools within the city and seven in outlying territory.

Other expenses shown in the budget are:

Janitors' salaries, white schools, \$47,850, negro schools, \$4,150; repairs, white schools, \$8,000, negro schools, \$1,000; insurance, white schools, \$15,000, negro schools, \$1,000; school libraries, white schools, \$7,200, negro schools, \$800; text books, white schools, \$250, negro schools, \$50; incidental expenses, white schools, \$36,000, negro schools, \$4,000; school furniture, white schools, \$4,500, negro schools, \$500; for all other purposes, white schools, \$100,746.82, negro schools, \$10,000.

TAMPA, FLA.

JUN 29 1928 TRUSTEES ADD \$566,046 TO SCHOOL FUND

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NEWS

Deland - Fla JUL 26 1928 ANNUAL REPORT SUPERINTENDENT HAS BEEN FILED

School Property and
Equipment Valued at
Nearly \$4,000,000

ATTENDANCE RECORD

Much Interesting Information Con-
tained in Annual Report of
Supt. G. W. Marks

That the Volusia county school system for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, received total revenue of \$67,864.91 from the state is among the mass of interesting information contained in the annual report of Superintendent G. W. Marks just completed and submitted to State Comptroller Ernest Amos.

This is the highest amount the county schools have received from the state. The revenue is increased this year by the creation of new sources of revenue by the state legislature.

Superintendent Marks' report shows that for the fiscal year 1927-28 the enrollment in the white schools of the county was 7,455, with an average attendance of 5,611. Forty-one male and 272 female teachers were employed in the white schools during the year.

In the colored schools the total enrollment was 3,143 and the average attendance was 2,180. Eighty-seven female teachers and six male teachers were employed in the colored schools during the past term.

Salaries paid teachers in the white schools, according to the report, totalled \$289,663.14, while \$39,223.50 was the total of salaries paid to colored teachers. This was an average salary for all teachers in white and colored schools of \$123.40 per month.

For white teachers an average salary of \$178.40 per month was paid to male teachers and an average monthly salary of \$130.80 to female teachers. In the colored schools the average monthly salary of male teachers was \$108.20 and \$63.40 for female teachers. The highest monthly salary paid any teacher was \$325 and the lowest monthly salary paid any teacher was \$45.

In the white schools the highest salary paid was \$325 for male teachers and \$240 for female teachers. In the colored schools the highest paid male teacher was \$130, while the same amount was paid monthly to the highest paid female teacher in the colored schools.

The superintendent's report shows that school district bonds of the county outstanding total \$2,425,000, while time warrants total \$55,000. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1928, \$78,000 was paid off on the bonded indebtedness, while the time warrant account was reduced \$15,000. Total expenditures during the year for addition to property and equipment were \$128,739.53, the report shows.

Total revenue during the year, according to the report, was \$1,298,054.88, of which \$525,131.20 was for the general fund and \$772,923.68 for the district and bond fund.

The report shows that the total value of school property and equipment of the white schools is \$3,797,110 and the value of colored

(Continued from Page One)
school property and equipment is \$286,245.

The assessed valuation of property in the county for the year was \$28,300,000, and from the 10-mill county tax levy \$283,000 was realized, while poll taxes totalled \$16,359 and \$73,180 was realized from special tax district taxes.

Superintendent Marks has just been advised by State Superintendent Cawthon that Volusia county's share of the equalization fund for the half year ended June 30, 1928, is \$13,958.97. From this fund the previous six months this county received \$13,317.53.

The Volusia school system also has just received its quarterly apportionment of state funds for the quarter ending July 15, which totals \$17,050.59, and is itemized as follows: From one-mill state tax, \$7,660.41; interest on state school fund, \$2,882.95; public "free school fund"—(a) one-cent gaso-

line tax \$5,661.16, (b) one-fourth mill tax on assessable property \$658.96, (c) interest on state funds in banks \$247.11; total \$17,050.59.

Education - 1928

Georgia.

Common Schools, Improvement of.

WORK STARTED ON COLORED SCHOOL

Just as the new modern \$26,500.00 school building for the white population of Manchester, which is located in the northwest section of the city on the Warm Springs highway, is nearing completion, it being understood that it will be ready for occupancy within the next three weeks, ground has been broken and the foundation is being laid for the new city colored school building.

The colored school building site is in the western part of the city, on Dallis street, and within two blocks of John Pustell's store. This building will be 70 by 100 feet, with five classrooms, one industrial room, and auditorium. It will be of brick, with face brick finish, and modern in all details.

The contractor is G. F. Wells, of Hapeville, Ga., and the contract price is \$11,000.00. When this building is finished it will give Manchester a colored school building second to none in any small city of equal population.

Augusta, Ga., Herald
Wednesday, June 20, 1928

New School

To Be Erected for Negroes at Louisville

LOUISVILLE, Ga.—A new school building for the colored children of Louisville, will be erected here. Work will begin in a few days. The structure will cost something like \$4,000, and will be made of wood. John M. Raines, a local contractor, has the work in charge.

The fund to be used in the building comes from the city in part, some from the local school district, some from popular subscription, and still another part of it from the Rosenwald fund for negro education. The latter amounts to \$1,000, the other three sources each contributing alike amount.

Education - 1928

Common Schools Improvement of JOURNAL

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

JUL 15 1928

VOTE NEAR IN DISPUTE OVER NEGRO SCHOOL

Building Committee Reports Monday— Two Realtors in Deal Give Their Views.

The building committee of the Board of Education is expected to make a final recommendation on the proposed change of the Froebel grade school from a white to a colored institution at a special meeting to be held tomorrow night. At the regular meeting of the board in February the change was approved, but recent opposition on the part of the white residents of the district which the school serves has raised a serious issue and has stirred agitation for the rescinding of the action which the board has taken.

At a special meeting last Monday night Henry D. Sexton presented a motion recommending the purchase of the plot of ground at Second street and Dutchers Lane which voters sanctioned at the April school election for the purpose of erecting a new school building for the Negro children. A substitute motion after a lengthy debate was presented and passed referring the matter to the building for final recommendation tomorrow night.

Board members in favor of changing the Froebel into a Negro school and adding an addition to the Emerson school at Eighth street and Bowman avenue to take care of the white children declare that the north end district is rapidly becoming an industrial district and that

the plot of ground designated by the voters as the site for a new school is undesirable.

In interviews granted to a Daily Journal reporter Friday, Harry S. Kramer and Charles J. Schiele, prominent realtors, who are familiar with conditions and values in the area to be affected by the board's action and who feel that the new building should be erected because the public has voted for it, stated that the property under considera-

tion is most satisfactory for school house purposes.

Mr. Kramer said:

"The Second street and Dutchers Lane property is the most satisfactory and most reasonable in price of any site in the north end district. The school for the colored people in this section is badly needed. This question came up two years ago and I made a thorough canvas with others on sites that might be available and suitable for such a purpose. I secured options on two parcels of this tract and August Eggmann and Charles J. Schiele each secured options on one parcel. The options were filed with the school board so that the public might know there was no more being made out of the transaction than the regular and customary commission.

"The proposition to purchase the site, to locate and build upon it a school house for the Negro children was voted upon and carried by the public in preference to the purchase and building upon another site in the same section.

"The vote upon these two sites in this section shows plainly the preferences of the voters as to which site was the more suitable."

Mr. Schiele stated:

"There should be no argument about the need of a school for the colored children in the north end district. This matter has been agitated for a number of years and the voters of our city showed their preference by selecting the site at Second street and Dutchers Lane.

"As to the price of the property it is the most reasonable of any site that could be procured and the options for the purchase of the property are filed with the board by three realtors.

"I do not agree with those who say that this section is fast becoming an industrial district. The fact of the matter is that there are less industries in the north end than there were 20 years ago, ten, or five years ago. It is not in as much danger of such an encroachment as the Webster school is now.

"If the stock yards expand there is still that space used for the horse markets that will take care of such expansion for a great many years to come."

Illinois.

Education - 1928

Louisiana.

Common Schools, Improvement of.

Crowley, La. Arcadian
Thursday, September 20, 1928

Colored School

Funds Assured As Tax Levy Wins

Overwhelming Majority Vote In Favor of Levy Mill and Half

With eighty taxpayers representing a property value of \$376,740.50 voting in favor of the levy of one and one-half mills over a period of two years to provide a new colored school at the end of that time, and only three, with a property value of \$7391 voting against the levy, the new colored school is assured for this city, and the congested facilities for the education of the colored population in the city have now been relieved.

Education - 1928.

Maryland.

Common Schools Improvement
SCHOOL BOARD APPOINTMENTS

Mayor Broening sent in the names of Frank J. Goodnow, Mr. Thomas E. Harris and Mr. Warren S. Seipp to the City County Monday for confirmation to succeed themselves as Members of the School Board. They were placed on the School Board eight years ago by Mayor Broening, their service was so efficient and excellent that they were re-appointed by Mayor Jackson; now upon Mayor Broening's return to office he was confronted with the problem of either refusing indorsement of an act of his own administration or failing to heed the request of colored citizens for a place of one of their number on the Board.

Mayor Broening deliberated for three months in endeavoring to fulfil his duty to the city, to an important, though heretofore neglected group, and to himself.

We believe that the Mayor in good faith felt that his duty to the city, including all groups, required him to re-appoint the men whose ability, fitness and efficiency has been tested during eight years and the benefit of whose experience he believes the city needs in the development of one of the greatest school systems in the United States and which development had its beginning under Mayor Broening's first administration and was largely forwarded by the men whom he again places upon the Board.

The Mayor's appointment of a colored assistant city solicitor, a position never before held by a colored man in Baltimore, the placing of colored men on important Boards, colored men now given employment in every department of the city government disposes of any charge or criticism that he is refusing or withholding fair and just recognition from the colored group.

The success of the Administration will be credited to the Mayor, likewise its failure will be blamed upon him and we are sure that the fairminded people of our group fully realize that as the responsibility of success or failure of his administration is upon him he should be given loyal and cheerful support in his administrative act performed with a conscientious regard for duty.

Education - 1928.

Mississippi.

Common Schools, Improvement of.

Corinth, Miss., Corinthian
Saturday, May 19, 1928

AN OFFICIAL DELIVERY NEW NEGRO SCHOOL

Friday night the negroes of Corinth received their handsome new school building with a program that was enjoyed by everyone present, both white and colored.

Members of the city school board, the mayor and the superintendent of city schools participated in the epochal proceeding, and the principal of the negro school and his faculty, together with others of the substantial element of the negroes of the city showed their appreciation in a remarkable and impressive manner.

Of course the principal feature was the turning over of the building which has just been completed to the negroes by the city school board by H. E. Ray, president of the board, and a response in acceptance of the same by Principal A. F. Hoyle.

But there were other features, among which was the exceptionally fine music furnished by the negroes, directed by Georgia Settle, a member of the faculty.

There was a fine expression of appreciation by the colored citizens, the sincerity of which was very impressive. They promised to be more determined to make of themselves and their children better citizens, and to set themselves into organized work to that end.

The program:

America—Congregation.

Invocation—Rev. W. H. Davidson.

Negro National Anthem — Rosman Johnson.

Purpose of Meeting—

Vocal Solo — "Baby Your

Mother," Bruke — Elizabeth Allen.

Board of Education gives Building to Colored Citizens.

Response of Thanks—Citizens.

Negro Spiritual—"My Lord What a Morning"—Nathaniel Dett.

Introduction of Speaker—Dr. W. A. Zuber.

Address—Prof. E. Z. Mathews, Sheffield High School.

Vocal Solo—"The Lord Is My Light"—Francis Allisten.

Georgia Settle

Ten Minutes Expression by Citizens—Led by Prof. J. B. Combs.

Chorus—"O My Lord, What Shall I Do"—J. B. Hubert.

Closing Remarks—Mayor of City.

Contribution. Conducted by Henry Vanderford, and Simon Woods.

NEGROES WILL GET NEW SCHOOL HOUSE

Electors of the Leland school district Tuesday voted by a large majority to issue bonds in the sum of \$10,000 for erection of a school building for negro children. The vote was 161 for the issue and 19 against.

The \$10,000 to be derived from the bond issue will be added to \$5,000 now on hand for erection of a \$15,000 building.

It is believed that actual construction work should be started within 60 days, and that the building should be ready for occupancy before the 1929 session is far gone.

Local negroes who have worked on the matter for some time are rejoicing over the outcome of the election and declare they are going to hold a mass meeting celebration in the near future.

Education - 1928

North Carolina.

Common Schools. Improvement of.

TRIGG IS NAMED SUPERVISOR OF HIGH SCHOOLS

Succeeds W. A. Robinson,
Who Goes To Principalship
Of Knoxville School

Special to Journal and Guide

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sept. 6—Professor H. L. Trigg, principal of Columbian Heights High School, has resigned to accept the position of Supervisor of Negro High Schools in North Carolina, succeeding W. A. Robinson, who resigned his position as Supervisor to assume the principalship of the high school at Knoxville, Tenn.

In accepting the resignation of Professor Trigg, members of the local board of education expressed their hearty approval of the type of work he had done for the past two years. Chairman H. R. Dwiré stated that he felt that Professor Trigg would make a decided success in his broadened field with the State department. It is his unusually able work as principal of Columbian Heights High School, he said, that attracted the attention of authorities of the State and made his advancement possible.

Education - 1928

Common Schools. Improvement of

Johnstonian
Selma N.C.

MAR 1 1928

Negro School To Be Erected Soon

Board Of Education Selects
Site For New Four Oaks
\$1,500 Institution

A portion of the estate of Messrs David W. and William Gaston was Monday selected as the most suitable site for the new colored school building which is to be erected in Four Oaks within a brief period of time at a cost of between \$1,500 and \$1,600.

The school will be situated on route 22 and just a short distance from the town of Four Oaks. Members of the board Monday viewed and inspected several sites upon which to erect the school. Sites belonging to Emmitt Adams and J. E. Barbour were considered but the board finally decided to choose the site on the lands of the Messrs Gaston.

Burlington, N. C., News
Tuesday, June 19, 1928

WORK TO BEGIN SOON NEGRO SCHOOL HERE

Alamance County Training School
For Negroes Will Be Located
On Richmond Hill.

Construction of the Alamance Training School for Negroes will begin immediately under contracts accepted by the board of Education and County Commissioners.

The building will be placed in the Richmond Hill community, under the following contracts: General construction, Sam. T. Johnson, Graham, \$20,317; Heating, Dermott Heating company, Durham, \$2,150; plumbing, Burlington Hardware company, \$1,337.50

This building is to be on brick and tile containing ten class rooms

and auditorium, with equipment for teaching home economics and vocational training. The school will provide standard high school instruction for negro children of Alamance county, and the high school department will be available for pupils from any section of the county free of tuition cost.

For the past few years the Board of Education has cooperated with the Board of Trustees of the Burlington City schools in maintaining this school. The county Board of Education has recognized that it was its duty to provide such a school for the negro children of the county and has made provision for the erection of this building in its budget for 1928-29.

In addition to the high school department an elementary school will be maintained for the benefit of the children residing in the Richmond Hill district.

Kingston, N. C., Free Press
Tuesday, June 12, 1928

New School.

A new school for negroes has been contracted for by the school board at Greenville. It will be located on a five-acre site at the edge of the town. The cost of the building will be between \$13,000 and \$14,000. Congestion in the colored schools of the town has been so great that some rooms last term contained more than 100 pupils.

NEWS

Edenton - N.C.

JUL 6 1928 INSTRUCTION COST IN COLORED SCHOOLS

(Edenton News Raleigh Bureau,
Lobby, Sir Walter Hotel)

Raleigh, July 6.—The cost of instruction in the colored schools of the State is \$1.56 a month per pupil enrolled for the State as a whole and only \$1.43 a month per pupil in the rural schools, according to figure just compiled by the State Department of Public Instruction. In the city schools for colored children the per capita cost is \$1.93, or 50 cent more than the cost in the rural schools.

North Carolina.

The cost of instruction in the colored schools has increased from year to year, especially since 1923, when the average cost was but \$1.23 per month per child enrolled, while in the rural schools the cost was but \$1.14 a month and \$1.00 a month in the city schools.

STAR

JUL 6 1928

ASK FOR SCHOOL BUILDINGS, WANT NO RAISE IN TAX

School Board And Commissioners
Face Peculiar Problem. Many
Have No Children.

The Cleveland county school board and the county commissioners face one of the most peculiar problems now ever to trouble officials of the county.

At the meeting of the county boards this month numerous citizens appeared before the board protesting against a raise in school tax, and on the same day other citizens appeared petitioning for seven new school buildings. The result is that the county heads are facing right much of a problem: New buildings already erected and seven more asked, and at the same time a protest against a slight tax increase to take care of the buildings already erected and teachers already employed.

Naturally the school board refused each one of the seven petitions for a new school. Three of the new schools were asked by colored people and four by white districts, but already handicapped by lack of funds in operating schools of the county as they are, the school board was compelled to refuse the petitions in view of the fact that a protest was made at the same meeting against school expenses.

Basic Of Protest.

From one source it is learned that

a big percentage of those protesting against an increase in school tax suitable to carry on the schools as they are now have no children in school. Some of the protesting ones, it is said, have no children, while others have finished educating their children in the county schools.

As it is county school heads and the commissioners are more than perplexed. According to their statement they have never erected a school building or hired a teacher without such being demanded by the taxpayers of the particular district. With a protest against the school budget, which is necessary to meet actual expenses, the governmental heads of the county are at loss to know what to do.

During this week one of the major conversational topics about the county has been the school budget. Day by day new sidelights of the regular monthly meeting of the two boards are heard.

Nothing For Athletics.

One of the protests made against the budget was that tax money is spent for athletic coaches and equipment. This viewpoint was readily dismissed, it is understood, when it was explained that not a cent of county tax money goes to pay an athletic coach and that not a cent is spent for footballs, baseballs or any athletic equipment, and furthermore that county tax money is not even spent for keeping athletic grounds in condition.

That it is impossible to hold the school budget of the new year to the minimum of preceding years when various districts keep asking for new schools and equipment, is readily admitted by members of the board. Schools and equipment cannot be built and purchased without money, and additional teachers, to take care of increasing enrollment, cannot be hired without salaries.

Just what will be the outcome of the school problem in the county remains to be seen. At present Cleveland county schools rank far below the state average and the cost of instruction per pupil is far cheaper than in the average county of the state. Still, according to the county boards, citizens ask regularly for new buildings and at the same time other citizens protest against increased school cost to take care of the demands made.

"It's quite a fix to be in," say member of the two boards. "Just what we are to do? We would appreciate it if some one could tell us how to build the building asked and at the same time do it without asking any money for the expenditures."

Commonwealth
JUL 5 1928

SCHOOL FOR NEGRO CHILDREN BEING ERECTED GREENSBORO

Greensboro, N. C., July 5.—The school for negro children being erected here by the Roman Catholic diocese of North Carolina will be ready for occupancy this Fall, with classes to begin in September, according to Bishop W. J. Hafey.

The buildings to cost about \$50,000, will be known as St. Mary's mission, one of a chain of mission schools the church is opening in this state. Others are located at Wilmington, New Bern, Washington, Newton Grove, in addition to the one operated near Belmont.

Durham, N. C., Herald
Thursday, June 7, 1928

NEGRO TEACHERS OF COUNTY ARE CHOSEN

Staff of Thirty Teachers Selected to Man Negro
Schools of the County

Thirty teachers have been appointed for work in the Negro schools of Durham county by the county board of education and they will have entrusted to their keeping a large number of Negro children throughout the coming school year.

The teachers already selected are as follows:

J. E. Mitchell, L. J. Alston, S. E. Harris, L. A. Turrentine, Ruth G. Fields, Flora Carlton, Bessie Vanhook, Lillie M. Rogers, Julia Sowell, Naomi Walker, H. C. Wilson, Cleo Russell Lucile Parker, Leola Hunter, George E. Monroe, Pearl Swann, Atha Vinson, Eva G. Anthony, W. George Avant, Novella Spaulding, Nomira King, Essell Dunlap, J. L. White, Hattie Henry, C. B. Nixon, Elizabeth Lewis, Hattie B. Hicks, Mamie Dawson, Nonie Johnson and Willie D. Carroll.

Two Schools Here First for Negroes Given High Rank

Morgan and Fairview negro schools, of Charlotte, are the first negro schools in North Carolina to be placed on the accredited list of elementary schools by the State Department of Education, according to announcement made today by H. P. Harding, school superintendent.

Official notification of the certification of the standing of the two schools was received this morning by Mr. Harding from Miss Susan Fulghum, State inspector of elementary schools.

Certain high standards, including a library of 700 volumes and elementary A Grade certificates for each teacher, were met by the schools, Mr. Harding said.

Education-1928.

Common Schools, Improvement of.

York, S.C.
JAN 20 1928

SUPT. JOHN E. CARROLL SUBMITS BUDGET FOR YORK COUNTY SCHOOLS

John E. Carroll, superintendent of education for York county, has submitted his budget to the state superintendent for York county, giving the amount that he estimates will be necessary to run the schools of York county for six months according to the provisions of the 6-0-1 law of the state.

The budget was completed late Wednesday afternoon after Mr. Carroll and Miss Mary Williams, his clerk, had worked over the matter for several days, taking each of the forty-seven school districts of the county, and each individual school of each district and figured out what each school would be entitled to under the law on the basis of enrollment and attendance for the year. The total amount that should come to York county, according to the completed estimate, is \$109,416, which is approximately \$10,000 more than York county received through the state department of education last year under the 6-0-1 law.

The total of \$206,180, needed to assure six months terms for the schools is made up as follows in the estimate: \$157,510 for salaries for white teachers; \$30,310 for negro teachers, and \$18,000 for busses. Of this sum \$96,664.12 would come from the county itself, being raised by a seven mill school levy—3 mills constitutional and 4 mills under the 6-0-1 law provisions—on an assessed valuation in the county of \$13,809,160, and this subtracted from the \$206,180 would leave the balance of \$109,516 to be supplied from funds in the hands of the state superintendent of education's department.

Under Mr. Carroll's budget estimate there are a total of 259 white teachers, 132 negro teachers and 34 busses to be provided for during the year in the forty-seven districts of the county and to take care of these teachers and the busses for the six months period the sum of \$206,180 will be required.

CHARLESTON SOUTH CAROLINA

MAR 22 1928

ACCEPT NEGRO SCHOOL

SUMTER, March 21.—Special: The industrial school building for negroes on Council street has been completed and today, at noon was accepted by the city board of education. Harold Tatum, of Columbia, was architect and E. B. Boyle, of Sumter, was the contractor for the building. Representatives of the state department of education and of the general education board of New York City were also present at the inspection. The new structure is well adapted and admirably suited for purposes of manual training for the negro boys.

RECORD
COLUMBIA, S. C.
JUN 30 1928
ONE NEW NEGRO
SCHOOL A DAY

This Has Been Record Since
1920, Under Felton's
Department

Financial assistance has been obtained for construction of one negro school in South Carolina each week since July 1, 1920, according to J. B. Felton, state supervisor of negro schools, in his annual report to the Julius Rosenwald foundation, made public yesterday. The 416 schools to which assistance was given have an average of three rooms each.

During the year ending June 30, expenditures for negro schools in South Carolina amounted to \$174,030. State funds to the amount of \$27,150 were matched with an appropriation from the Rosenwald foundation to the extent of \$27,050, and the counties in which schools were constructed contributed \$70,960.

Counties in which negro schools were constructed in the year ending June 30, the names of the schools and the total amounts expended in each instance are as follows:

Alken: Fountain, \$1,700.
Anderson: Reed Street shop, \$4,000.

500.
Beaufort: Coffin Point, \$5,356;
Beaufort county negro school, \$8,900; training school shop, \$1,600.
Charleston: Linclon, \$5,550; Seven-Mile, \$2,900; Red Top, \$2,900; Nine-Mile Fork, \$2,900; Parker's Ferry, \$2,900; McCarley, \$3,100.
Chesterfield: Mt. Elim, \$2,670.
Clarendon: St. Mark, \$4,075; Manning, \$7,800.
Darlington: Mt. Timon, \$2,400; Mayo high school addition, \$5,000.
Florence: Florence shop, \$7,500; addition to Florence school, \$7,000.
Greenville: Taylor, \$4,575; Meadow Fork, \$2,600; Laurel Creek, \$3,580.
Greenwood: Troy, \$2,800.
Horry: Holly Hill, \$2,400; Green Sea, \$2,400; Loris, \$4,200; Cedar Creek, \$3,600.
Jasper: Ridgeland, \$5,600.
Kershaw: Red Hill, \$2,900.
Lancaster: Lancaster home, \$3,500.
Marion: Melvin, \$2,400.
Marlboro: Lester, \$3,400.
Newberry: Leitzsey, \$3,050; Elisha, \$2,225.
Orangeburg: Jamison, \$4,217.
Pickens: Easley shop, \$1,700.
Richland: Kendall Town, \$6,972.
Spartanburg: Florence, \$7,200.
Sumter: Sumter shop, \$10,400.
Williamsburg: Ox Swamp, \$3,250.
York: Rock Hill shop, \$10,000; Fort Mill home, \$2,300.

RECORD
COLUMBIA, S. C.
DEC 11 1928
South Carolina Negro
Schools

The information from Mr. Felton, State Agent for the colored schools, that progress is being recorded in the erection and equipment of schools for negroes is gratifying. In Florence, Sumter and Rock Hill industrial schools that cost \$10,000 or more each have been built in the scholastic year 1927 to 1928, and in these useful trades are taught—brick-laying, plastering, carpentry, and auto-mechanics. In these times a first-rate artisan may go far, a skilled carpenter is a valuable citizen. This city has had throughout its history negro artisans to whom a large share of the credit for its architectural and artistic charm is due. Some of these artisans it still has and it should be proud of them.

We have not done as much for negro education in South Carolina as we should have done. The State is not nearly performing its full duty to them now. They carry a much larger part of the tax load than is commonly supposed. They buy soft drinks and tobacco, and like all others who live in rented houses, they pay the taxes on the houses that are paid from the rentals.

In Charleston county in the year, "six modern school buildings were erected," and "ten school libraries were secured at a cost around a hundred dollars each." This is creditable to Charleston, but one suspects

much more could be done without overdoing the tasks that are owing to the negro population.

The standards of teaching in the negro schools should be raised, and to do that the teachers must be paid better salaries. If the supply of competent teachers is not sufficient it should be recruited from other states until the negro colleges and seminaries in the state shall be able to fill it.—Charleston News and Courier.

Beaufort, S. C. Gazette
Thursday, July 5, 1928

NEGRO ACADEMIC BUILDING FINISHED

Beaufort Training School Enrolls 226 in Agricultural, Industrial Work

The Beaufort County Training school, a school for negro girls and boys has just completed one of its most successful years. This school, a county institution, is just five miles from Beaufort, and a mile off the main road between Beaufort and Yemassee.

There are three dormitories, and an academic building valued at \$8,000 has just been completed. The training school employs seven teachers, all paid by Beaufort county who teach sewing, cooking, farming, painting, carpentry and a regular academic course. These teachers are all negroes.

The superintendent, J. S. Shanklin, and his wife, both Tuskegee university graduates, teach. There are two other Tuskegee graduates, one South Carolina State Industrial college graduate, one graduate of Payne Industrial college at Selma, Ala., and one teacher, a graduate of the Beaufort training school. These teachers are employed to teach agricultural and industrial courses to the pupils who are between the ages of six and twenty-one.

The enrolment for the past year was 226, forty of these boarding students.

Connected with the school is a farm where the pupils are taught the fundamentals of farming by actual experience. They plant about fifty acres in truck. There is also a large pecan grove. Both of these are sources of revenue for the upkeep of the school.

The Beaufort county training school has two endowments. Miss Kate Kimball, deceased, of Boston, Mass., gave money to the school and a New Hampshire woman left them an endowment.

The general education board of New York subscribes for the buying and upkeeping of equipment and the Rosenwald board of Chicago sends yearly subscriptions.

The new academic building, just erected, is called the "Rosenwald building." It is of wood and is one story high. It has in it six class rooms, and office, an auditorium, and a library.

Hydro-electric power furnished by the Southeastern Power company through its subsidiary, the Edisto Public Service company, furnishes electric lights to all the houses.

The school runs actively for eight and a half months a year. During that time they have regular boarders in addition to the day pupils. The superintendent and his family live at the school the entire year.

Right now, the dormitory for boys is under repair. They expect to put a great many improvements on this building and will be ready for the fall session.

DEC 17 1928

NEGRO SCHOOLS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

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STATE SPENT OVER \$78,000 THIS YEAR ON RURAL NEGRO SCHOOLS

where approximately 1000 teachers attended classes for a period of six weeks.

Carolina Is Now Leading Whole South; More Modern School Buildings For Negroes In Rural Sections Than Any Other Southern State

Columbia, Nov. 28.—Modern rural school buildings of two or more classrooms in every county of the state for the negro population of South Carolina is, J. B. Felton, state agent for colored schools, reports an achievement that no other southern state can boast. This condition has been brought about despite the fact that the negroes are directly affected by the agricultural situation. Parents are often unable to buy suitable clothing and books and living conditions in the homes have often been very poor, Mr. Felton stated in his report to James H. Hope, state superintendent of education.

During the scholastic year 1927-1928 three new industrial schools were established in the cities of Florence, Sumter and Rock Hill, and each of these buildings equipped costing \$10,000 or more. They are now prepared to give instruction to the girls in home economics and the boys are given training in several trades, including bricklaying, plastering, carpentry and auto-mechanics.

Charleston county erected six modern school buildings in as many different sections of the county. In ten schools libraries were secured during the year at a cost of around \$100 each. Seven summer schools were held in different sections of the state

(Charleston News and Courier)
The information from Mr. Felton, state agent for the colored schools, that progress is being recorded in the erection and equipment of schools for negroes is gratifying. In Florence, Sumter and Rock Hill industrial schools that cost \$10,000 or more each have been built in the scholastic year 1927 to 1928, and in these useful trades are taught—bricklaying, plastering, carpentry and auto mechanics. In these times a first-rate artisan may go far, a skilled carpenter is a valuable citizen. This city has had throughout its history negro artisans to whom a large share of the credit for its architectural and artistic charm is due. Some of these artisans it still has and it should be proud of them.

We have not done as much for negro education in South Carolina as we should have done. The state is not nearly performing its full duty to them now. They carry a much larger part of the tax load than is commonly supposed. They buy soft drinks and tobacco and, like all others who live in rented houses, they pay the taxes on the houses that are paid from the rentals.

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Education - 1928

Common Schools, Improvement of

JAN 13 1928

SPRINGFIELD NEGRO SCHOOL DEDICATED

Springfield, Tenn., Jan. 13.—(Special.)—Special exercises dedicating the new colored school building were held Thursday. Dr. W. J. Hale of the state A. and I. Normal, had a prominent place on the program. Thursday night a special program was presented in which Mayor C. H. Rickman, Col. Neel Glenn, Dr. W. W. Porter and Superintendent W. S. Young took part.

The new school opened this week. The total cost of it was \$20,000.

Memphis, Tenn., Commercial-App. Wednesday, March 28, 1928

BOND ELECTION POSTPONED.

JACKSON, Tenn., March 27.—The date of the election concerning the issuance of bonds for building new white and colored high schools, first announced as April 26, was postponed to Tuesday, June 5, at a meeting of city commissioners today.

Under the law which governs this, as well as all general elections in the state, no one will be qualified to vote in the election unless his state, county and city poll taxes have been paid at least 60 days prior to the date of the election, commissioners said.

It was said that that matter was deferred to June 5 in order that an opportunity might be given those who have neglected thus far to pay their poll taxes to do so. Commissioners said they felt that on a matter of such importance as the issuance of \$285,000 of bonds of the city of Jackson, an expression should be had from as many qualified voters as possible.

A SQUARE DEAL IS TENNESSEE'S SCHOOL CREED

"Equal Opportunities For Every Child," Says State Education Department

Nashville, Tenn., April 24—The State Department of Education, headed by Hon. Perry L. Harned, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has adopted the following as Tennessee's educational creed and is giving it wide circulation through-

out the state in the form of attractive banners.

WE BELIEVE That every child is a future citizen of the state, asset or liability.

WE BELIEVE That it is the obligation of the state to see that every child has equal educational opportunities.

WE BELIEVE That every child has the right:

To attend school every day during the school term;

To go to school the same number of days as every other child;

To be instructed by a trained teacher;

To go to school in a building free from fire hazard;

To attend school in a building that is located in a healthful environment, that is scientifically built and equipped and kept sanitary;

To be transported to school if travel distance is too great;

To succeed in school.

WE BELIEVE That every child has the right to attend a school;

Where medical and dental inspection are available without charge;

Where organized play is considered a normal activity and is provided;

Where the love of home, the desire for its improvement and an appreciation for the beautiful and the good are taught;

Where co-operation in activities is encouraged;

Where appreciation of society, its struggles and victories are made clear, its challenge to the future made personal;

Where the selection of the life work of each individual is not left to chance;

Where the individual is trained for his life work;

Where the problems of the school come from the problems of the community, state and nation and not altogether out of books.

Memphis, Tenn., Commercial-App. Saturday, May 19, 1928

NEW NEGRO SCHOOL.

HUMBOLDT, Tenn., May 18.—

At a joint meeting of the Board of Education and the board of mayor and aldermen, together with County Supt. F. L. Browning and H. B. Smith, president of the Gibson County Board of Education, held here this week, plans were outlined for the immediate erection of a new negro school building in Humboldt. The old building was destroyed several weeks ago by fire. The new plans contemplate a 10-room, one story, brick edifice of modern design and construction to be located on the present site of the school property. Additional land adjoining the plot may be purchased at a later date.

Trenton, Tenn., Herald-Democrat Thursday, June 21, 1928

New Negro School Is Nearly Finished

Work On Interior Is Well Under Way

The new negro high school, which has been under construction for the past several weeks is rapidly nearing completion. The roof has already been put on and with the completion of the interior work, the new building will be practically completed.

The contract for the new school entails the expenditure of \$11,600. J. O. Long has charge of the work.

Education - 1928

Texas.

Common Schools, Improvement of DALLAS, TEX.

News

JAN 3 1928

School Board Planning Buildings for Negroes

Preparation of plans for building a new school for negroes on the newly purchased site of five acres for the York School at Elm Thicket will likely be one of the first jobs of the Board of Education in the new year, board members said Monday. Purchase of the site was authorized by the board at its last meeting before the Christmas holidays. The next meeting will be Tuesday night at the School Administration Building, Akard and Royal streets.

The negro schools in Dallas are said to be in very poor condition so far as buildings are concerned and the board has been planning to give them relief as soon as money could be obtained for the purpose. City Superintendent N. R. Crozier said. A part of the \$1,900,000 bond issue for schools authorized in the Ulrickson Plan and the \$3,325,000 in increased revenue not needed to care for the bonds will be used for new negro schools. Several white schools either in temporary or frame buildings also need new fire-proof buildings.

DALLAS, TEX.

Journal
JUL 10 1928

PERMIT IS GRANTED FOR NEGRO SCHOOL TO COST \$80,000

Building permit for the N. W. Harlee School for negroes, which will cost \$80,000, was granted Tuesday to the Board of Education. The building will be erected on East Eighth street, near the interurban tracks in Oak Cliff.

The new school for negroes will be among the most modern buildings of its type in the city. It will have sixteen classrooms and will be equipped with vocational departments, including domestic science and manual training rooms.

The School Board already owned the lot, and when the building is completed and equipped it will be worth approximately \$120,000, it was said.

The contract for building the school was let to Everett & Burton.

Education-1928

Common Schools, Improvement of

NO DOUBLE STANDARD IN SCHOOL

Newbold Says All In Carolina Must Be Equally Fitted

PROGRESS SHOWN

Hampton Institute, Va., May 2.—Declaring that there can not be two standards for teachers in North Carolina, N. C. Newbold, director of the division of Negro education in North Carolina, at the sixtieth anniversary of Hampton Institute outlined the progress in Negro education in that State, saying it was short of marvelous. "We do not have in North Carolina," he asserted, "and we must not have two standards for teachers. Such a scheme, one standard for whites and another for Negroes would be distasteful to our Negro people as it would be difficult of administration."

College Entrance

That high school seniors in North Carolina are going on to college was shown by figures comparing the progress over a five-year period. "High school enrollment is around 15,000, with 2,000 now in graduating classes. College enrollment five years ago was 484. It is now 1,791. Last year 664 high school graduates enrolled in college freshman classes in North Carolina and 163 in colleges outside the State, making a total of 827. Next fall, if the same percentages hold, over 1000 of the 2000 seniors now in high school will enter college." Hampton, Mr. Newbold declared, has made a definite contribution to the educational progress of North Carolina. "According to the best figures obtainable," he said, "120 Hampton-trained teachers are working in North Carolina, including supervisors and

principals. We have come to look for three things in Hampton-trained teachers: thoroughness and care in what they undertake; a cooperative spirit, adaptability; and soundness of character—dependability. So far as our information goes they are living up to this standard. They are doing a thoroughly good job. They are working in harmony with white people and black people and they are exerting a good moral influence."

Negro Enrollment

Mr. Newbold made the statement that one-third the Negro enrollment, about 85,000 students, was provided with Rosenwald schools and that good city schools accommodate another third. Fifty-six standard high schools have been developed and 75 others are progressing toward standardization. Ten standard higher institutions have been developed, 5 of them standard four-year colleges and five standard two-year normal schools or junior colleges. The other four-year college will probably become standard in 1929.

Rocky Mount, Va., Chronicle
Thursday, November 25, 1928

Newport News—\$102,600 contract awarded for construction of new public school for colored pupils.

Portsmouth, Va., Star
Friday, August 24, 1928

NEW COLORED SCHOOL FOR CAPE CHARLES

Council Awards Contract To C. F. Russell for New Building
Costing \$16,360

Cape Charles, Va., Aug. 24.—A special meeting of the Town Council was held last Thursday night to reconsider the action of the Council in reference to the proposed colored public school building. After finding a frame building, suitable for the needs of the colored children of this locality, would cost within \$1,000 of the proposed brick building, the Council voted unanimously for the erection of the brick building originally planned by the school board at a cost of \$16,360. The contract was awarded to C. F. Russell of Greenbush, Va.

The building will be modern in every respect and will include four class rooms, two industrial rooms and will compare with any of the better colored schools of the State.

Virginia.

Mr. Russell will begin placing material on the grounds, located across the overhead railroad bridge, next Monday. Work will start immediately. The building will be completed for use after the Christmas holidays and will answer a long felt need of the colored people of Cape Charles.

LYNCHBURG

VIRGINIA

School Board Buys Over 16,000 Books

Few Pupils Below Fifth Grade Furnishing Own Texts, It Is Found

With practically all pupils in city public schools from low 1 to low 5 using free text books, issued under a recent provision of the school board, a total of 16,221 books have been purchased, and 14,311 issued to eligible pupils.

In all a total of 9,998 new books were bought at a cost of \$5,048.52 and 6,223 books were surrendered by the pupils who had completed the particular work. Such books are valued at one-half of the publisher's prices, amounting to \$1,375.89 bringing the total value of all books to \$6,424.43.

Of the 4,675 students eligible to receive books under the free text book plan, 4,316 took advantage of this, leaving only 359 that preferred to furnish their own books in the class room. On the basis of experience reported from cities in Virginia when they introduced free text books in the school, this small number of 359 or 7.7 percent, who preferred to use their own books, favorably compares with the record in other cities which has ranged from ten to fifteen percent. Books not in use at the present time are being held in reserve for new pupils and to replace worn-out or lost books now in use. The record shows that the proportion of distribution is two new books to one old book.

6,264 In The Grades

According to the report made to the superintendent's office, October 31, there were 6,264 pupils in the elementary grades, low 1 to high 7, inclusive. Of these 74 per cent were eligible to receive free text books and 92.7 per cent availed themselves of this new innovation.

The board expended for text books the sum of \$5,048.54 or an average of \$1.08 per pupil. The average inventory value of all books received, including new books and books surrendered by pupils, brings the total value of books in possession of the board or the pupils to \$6,424.43 or an average per pupils of \$1.37.

The average of books supplied per pupil is 3.3 per cent at an average cash expenditure of 33 cents. The retail costs of books if bought by parents range from 42 cents, the minimum, to \$1.15, the first being the price of the

primer and the latter the price of the geography. The school board was able to purchase the books at an average cost of 50.5 cents per book.

The inventory value of books in use is listed at \$5,923.54 and of those in reserve at \$600.89.

The second hand book figures include only books that after inspection are considered good enough for use in the schools. Approximately 1,000 surrendered books were discarded as unfit for use. These books were not included in the inventory valuation, this including only the surrendered books that were good to use.

Expenditure Enlarged

On account of the large per cent of pupils receiving free text books the original estimated expenditure for books by the school board had to be enlarged. It is expected that the per cent of pupils using their own books will gradually decrease.

To what extent the school board will increase the free text books distribution in grades above low 5 will be determined at a meeting of the board to be held the latter part of this month to consider the budget for the coming year.

The efforts of the school board to supply free text books has met with the approval of both parents and teachers, insofar as reports have been received at the office of the superintendent. No serious complaints have been received from the parents of any of the children now using free text books. Principal and teachers in the schools in the city feel, that once the system is in full operation and understood, that the future operation and extension will entail comparatively little labor and responsibility.

Don't Use Free Books

The number of pupils not using free text books are 359, 313 being white pupils and 46 negro pupils. The table below shows the number of pupils in each school that preferred to use their own text books.

White schools:

Biggers	29
Fairview	3
Floyd	35
Fort Hill	22
Garland-Rodes	42
Miller Park	24
Monroe	23
Roane	3
Ruffner	32
West End	14
White Rock	62
Wyatt	25

Negro schools:

Armstrong	8
Dearington	0
Jackson	0
Payne	17
Polk	0
South Lynchburg	0
Yoder	20